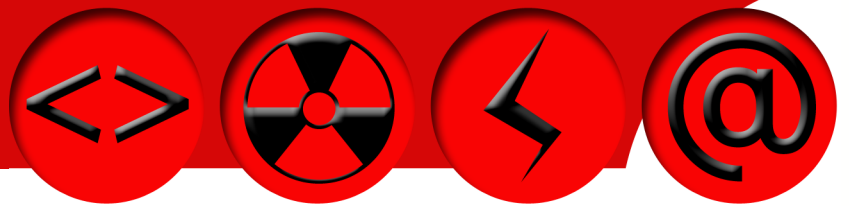


EXNET presso



User Guide

NetExpresso 2.0

User Guide

by Mediatronic Systems

NetExpresso User Guide

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NetExpresso 2.0

Mediatronic Systems

Chapter

1



Quick Start

1 Quick Start

Welcome to NetExpresso



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Congratulations in choosing NetExpresso!

As an HTML generator, NetExpresso gives you the power, freedom and flexibility to express yourself on the Internet without knowing HTML programming. NetExpresso takes the desktop publishing approach to designing websites and frees you from the burden of having to translate your creative ideas into complicated HTML coding. You enjoy a free and unencumbered path from idea to Internet.

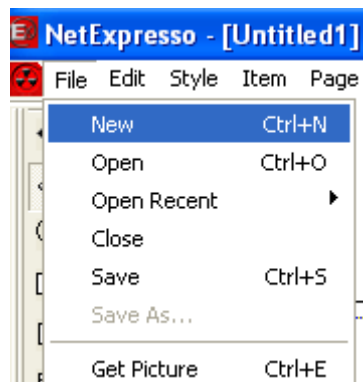
Beginners will enjoy the short learning curve of a truly "what you see is what you get" web environment. Designers will feel right at home with all the familiar features found in programs like QuarkXpress, InDesign or PageMaker including; master pages, style sheets, overlapping text and pictures boxes, document wide colors, guides and more!

1.1 Creating a New Document

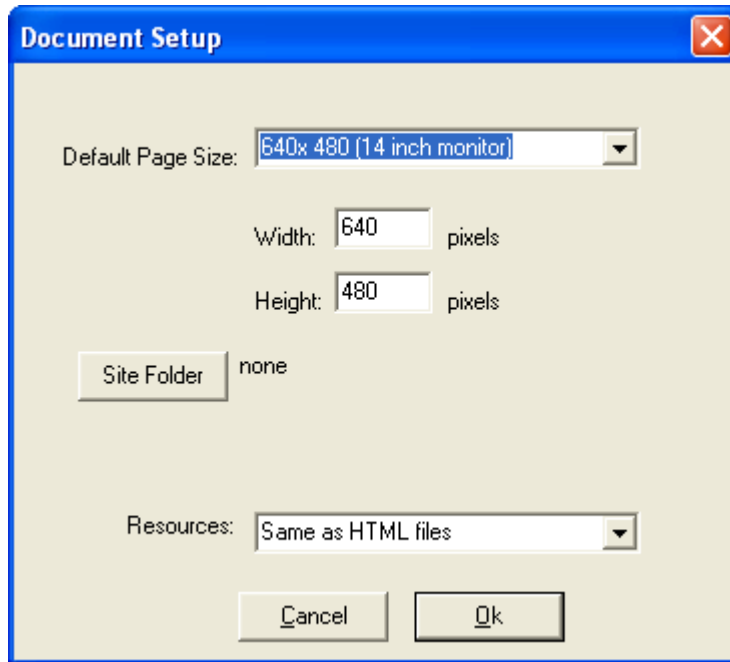
To create a new document click on the NEW DOCUMENT text in the Welcome Window.



Or click on File >> New in the main menu



This will bring up the document setup dialogue box.



In the document set up dialog box you can define the default page width, the default page height, if a resource sub folder is used and the site folder.


The site folder is the location where your Web pages are saved when you publish a document. If you don't have a location for your Web site files yet you can set this later when you publish your document. The default page sizes can also be changed after your document is created and you can have individual pages that differ in size from the default document page size.

After you have set the default page size click on OK to continue .

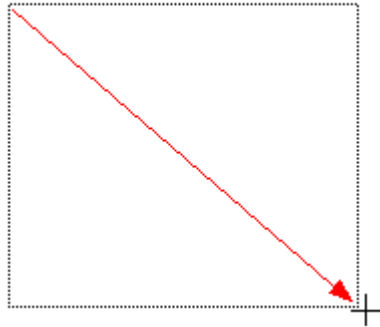
1.2 Adding Content To Your Document.

NetExpresso is box based. Pictures and graphics are contained in picture boxes, text is contained in text boxes. Form controls and media content are also contained in boxes.

Let's take a picture box as an example. If you want to have a picture on a certain part of the page you must create a picture box first and then the import the picture into the picture box.

You create a picture box with the picture box tool  on the toolbar. The toolbar is located on the left side of the program's main window.





After selecting the picture box tool on the tool pallet, drag the mouse out to the size box you want.



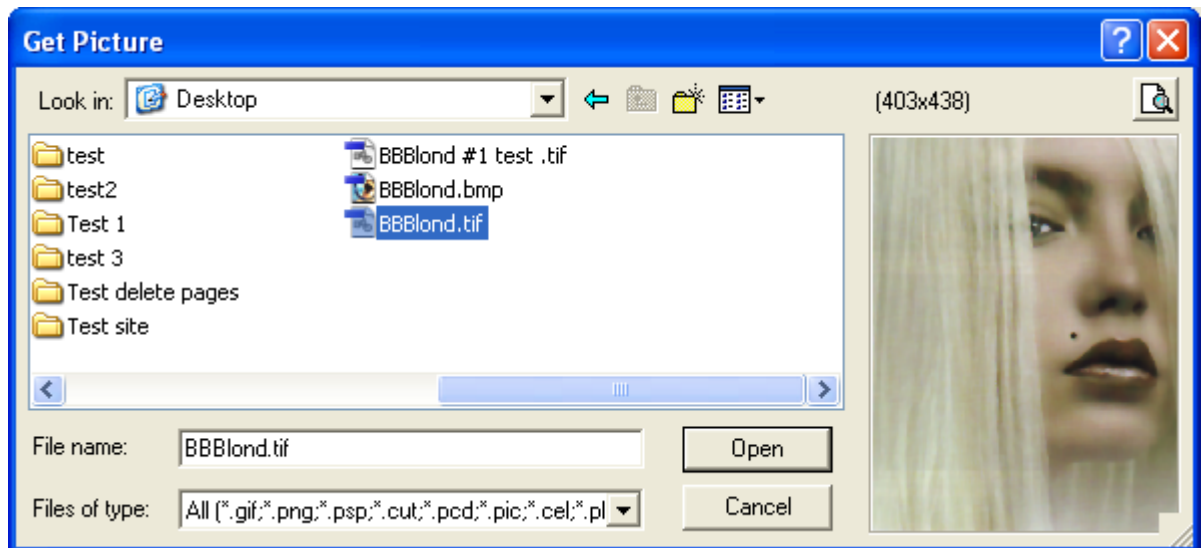
Use the same technique to add text, form controls, or other media to your pages. Simply select the appropriate box tool in the tool pallet.

1.3 Modifying Document Content


After you have added a box to your document you will most likely want to modify the box's content, size or placement.

To add a picture to a picture box, select a picture box with either the content tool  or  or the move tool  and then click on the import button  on the main tool bar

Navigate to the picture file select it and click on the OPEN button.




The picture is then imported into the picture box at 72 dpi or less. See "Working with Pictures" for more detailed information.

To enter text to a text box select the content tool .

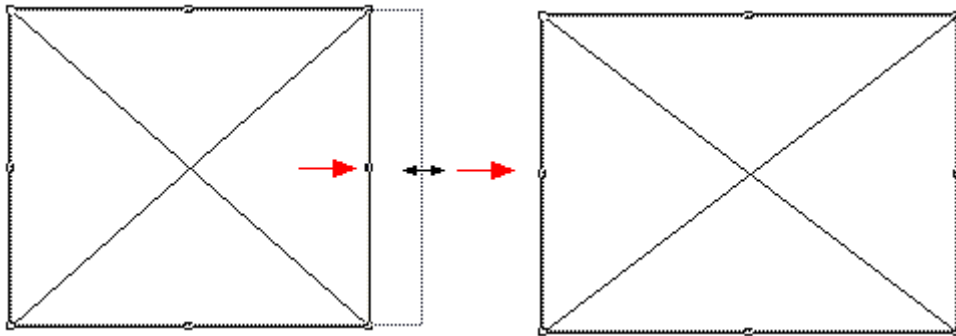
Click on a text box to select it.

The blinking text insertion bar indicates text insertion where text will be entered when you type text or import a text file.

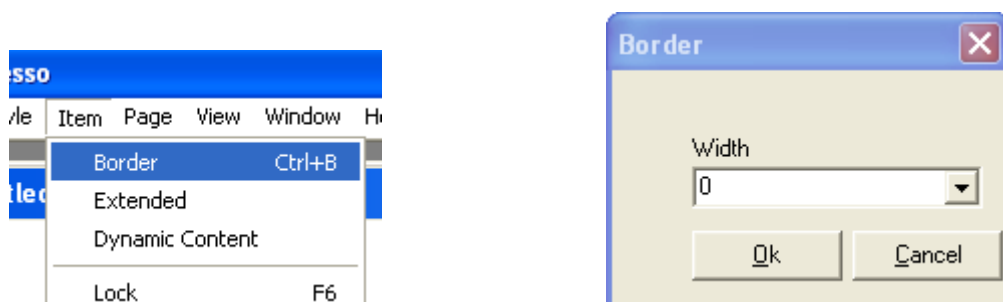
To move the text insertion point move the mouse and click on the I beam cursor in the desired position in the text or use the arrow keys to move the text insertion point. See "Working with Text" for more detailed information.

To reposition a box on the page you need to select the move tool  and click on drag on the box to the new location.

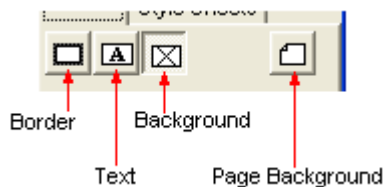
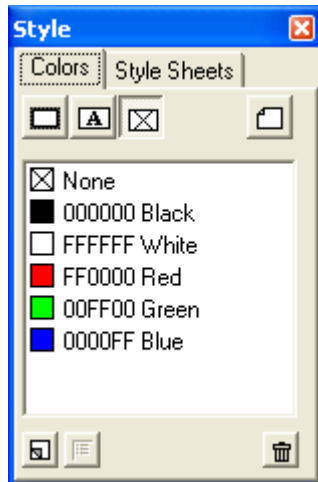
To resize a box select it with either the content tool or the move tool and then clicking and dragging one of the boxes handles.



To add a border around any box select the box with the content tool or move tool and then select item border in the main menu. This opens the border dialog box where you can select the border width.



To modify a box's border color, background color or font color select the box with either the content tool or the move tool. With the box selected click on the colors tab in the style pallet.



Then click on either the border button, the background button or the text button and then select the desired color in the color list .

To modify the content of a form control select the control using either the move tool or content tool and change the item's attributes in the properties palette .

To modify the content of a media box select the box with either the move tool or the content tool and then select File >> Get Media in the main menu.

1.4 Building Your Web Site

NetExpresso is a HTML generator, not an HTML editor, which means you can concentrate on designing your website while NetExpresso takes care of all the complexities of generating the correct HTML code and converting images and text to the correct web formats.

When you save a NetExpresso document it is saved in a proprietary file format which cannot be used directly on the Web. To make your NetExpresso document usable on the Internet you have to Build it. Building from NetExpresso is the process of exporting all the pages in your NetExpresso document to Web friendly web pages and graphics consisting of HTML , JPG , GIFF and imported media files.

To build your site click on File >> Build Site in the main menu .

You will be asked to choose a folder where NetExpresso should save the published file. Navigate to a folder and click on the SAVE button.

1.5 What's New in Version 2.0

NetExpresso version 2.0 just got twice as good. Version 2.0 offers over 20 new major features that will allow you to make your web sites cooler, faster and have twice the fun doing it!

Main New Features:

1. **The HTML Box object** and tool allow you to make an "HTML container" any place in your layout. This "container" lets you mixed all the different types of objects within a single box. For example add text, images and controls all within the same box. The HTML Box allows you to apply multiple kind of HTML formatting to text entered in the box. Use different text formatting down to paragraph, word and / or single characters levels. The HTML Box also give you full access to the HTML source code behind your content. Want to add some cool new CSS effect or some custom HTML code? No problem, just add or change the source code and the HTML Box renders your code.
2. **Tables** - Add and edit tables with full control of all aspects of the table, cells and the HTML source code that makes up the table.
3. **Page Preview** - Now you can preview web pages within NetExpresso with full web browser quality without having to load the page in an external browser program.
4. **Site Manager** -The new site manager window gives you full control of the files that make up your web site. Create sub folders and get a full overview of your site files with the Site Manager.
5. **Sub Folders** - NetExpresso now lets you store resources in sub folders or in a flat file structure.
6. **Page Alignment** - Now you can align your pages to the left, center, right or absolute middle.
7. **Opacity** - Make any object in your layout semi transparent by changing it's opacity setting. Any object in your layout can be made semi transparent including, images, text, and even all the controls like buttons, check boxes etc.
8. **Percentages or Pixels** - Size or position and object using pixels or as a percentage of the page size.
9. **Font Size in Points or Pixels** - Publish your Text Box text with the font size defined in either points or pixels.
10. **Media Asset Manager** - This new feature gives you quick access to the external resource files used in your web site. Simply drag and drop from the Media Asset Manager to your page to add.
11. **New Toolbar** - Gives you fast access to NetExpresso's 7 most commonly used functions including; New, Open, Save, Import, Build Site, Upload Site, Set / Edit Hyper Link.

Other New Feature:

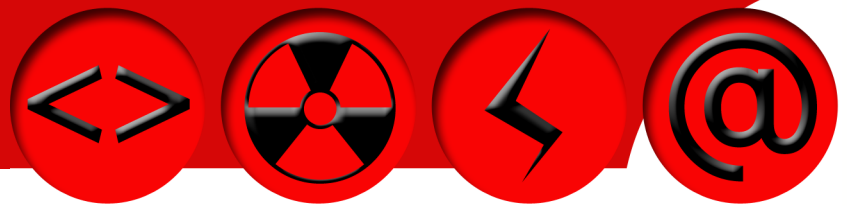
1. **Print Web Pages**
2. **Rotate Image**
3. **Change Proxy Image Quality** - when you import an image makes an internal copy of the image which is then used as a "proxy" for the real image. For large images NetExpresso automatically reduces the resolution to keep program performance fast and document file size small. If the proxy quality is too low you can have NetExpresso progressively resample the image at higher resolutions until the quality looks ok.
4. **Automatic Updates** - NetExpresso automatically looks for updates and informs you when updates are available. You can then choose to automatically download and apply the update.
5. **CSS Attributes** - can now be written as Inline, as CSS classes in header part of the page or in an external CSS file.

Bug Fixes:

-
1. "Temporarily unable render image" error fixed.
 2. Crash on save error fixed.
 3. Rendering of objects in wrong Z order at certain zoom values fixed
 4. NXD files can now only be opened by one instance of the program at a time.

Chapter

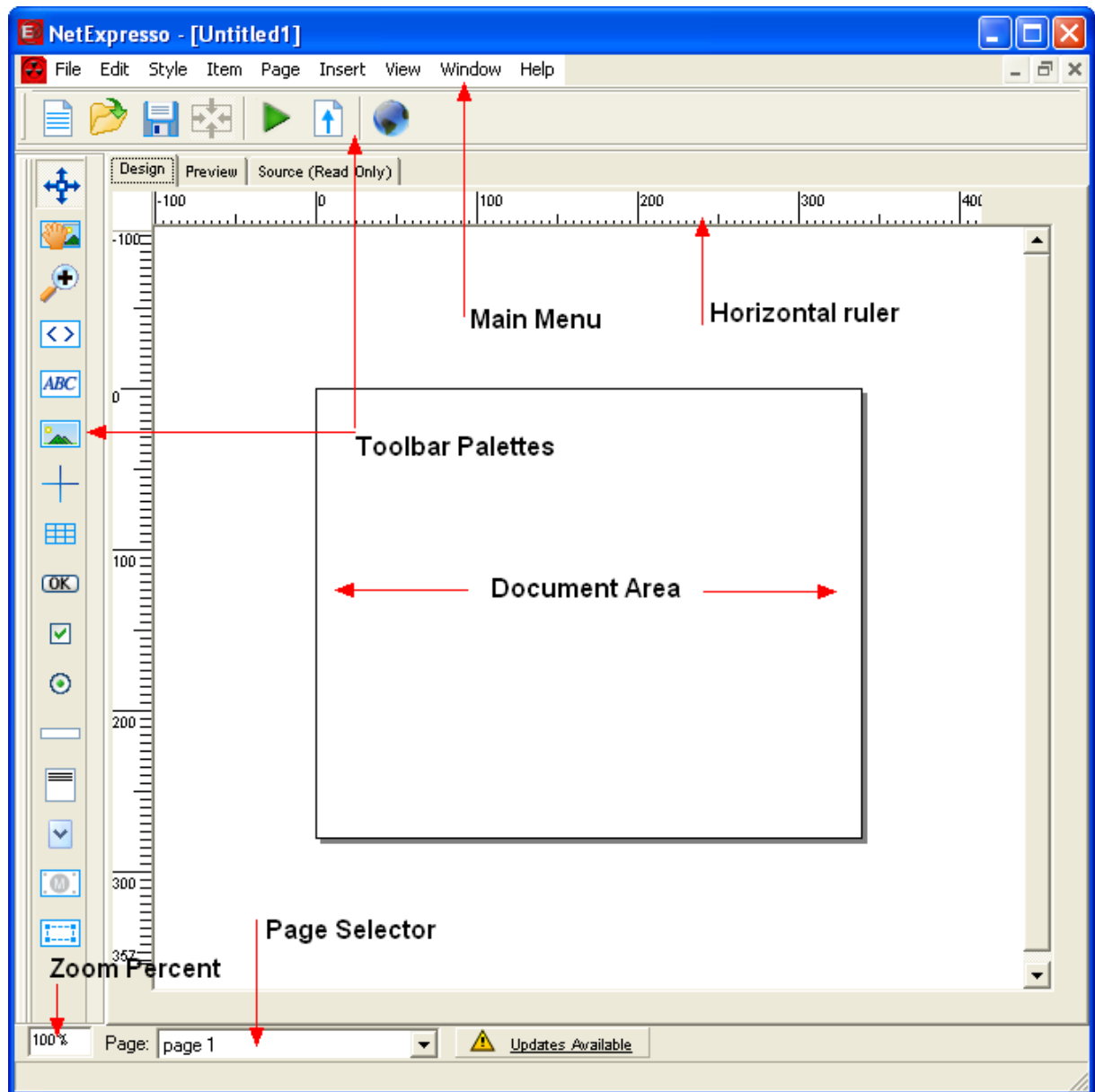
2



NetExpresso work environment

2 NetExpresso work environment

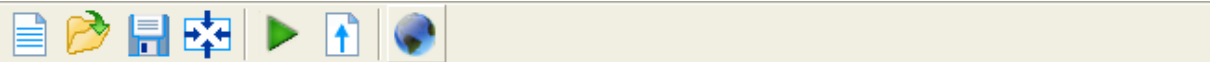
2.1 Main Window



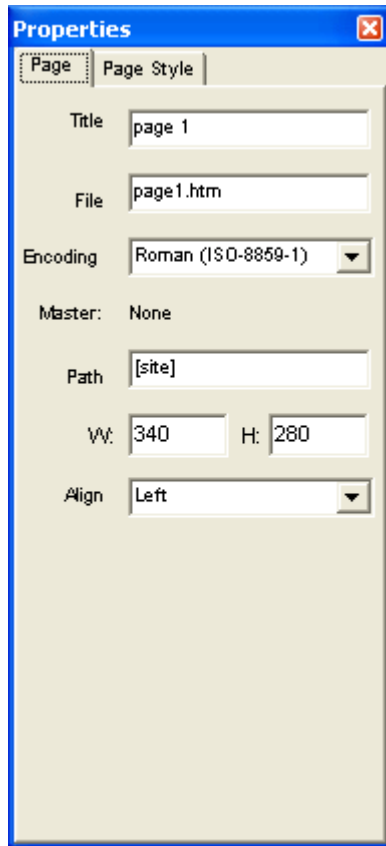
2.2 Palettes

There are four different palettes in NetExpresso. These palettes are:

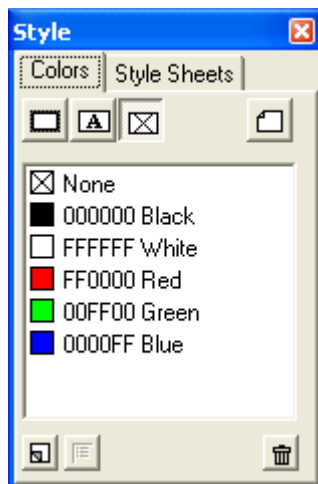
The Toolbar Palettes



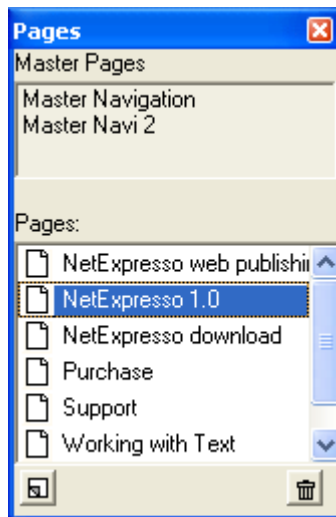
The Properties Palette



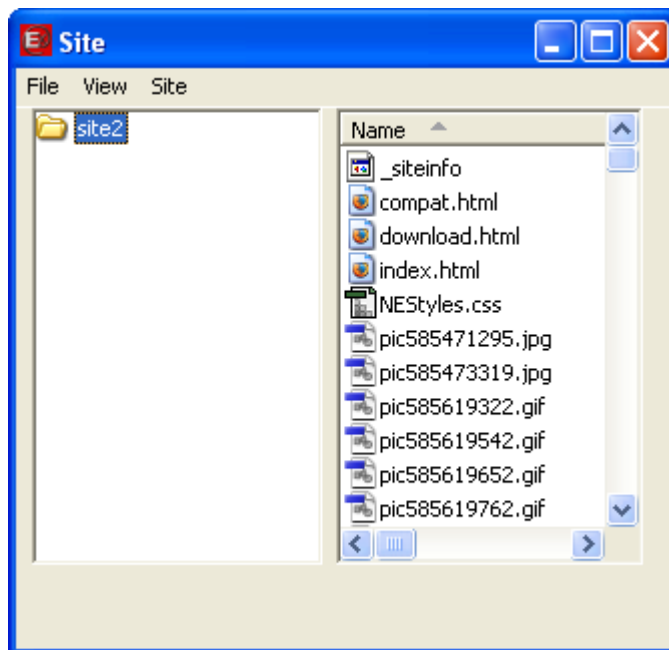
The Styles Palette



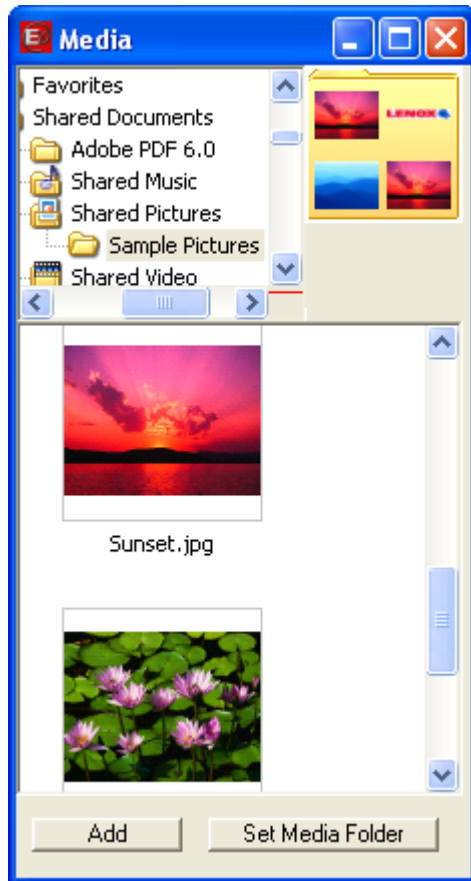
The Pages Palette



The Site Palette



The Media Palette



2.2.1 Toolbar Palette

The toolbar palette contains all the tools needed for adding new items to your page or for moving or modifying content on your page.



The Move Tool.

The move tool is used to select or move the items on your page.



The Content Tool.

The content tool is used to change the content of a picture box or text box. When working with a picture box the content tool button changes to show a hand. In this mode you can change the position of a picture within the picture box. When working with a text box the content tool changes to a text and insertion bar. In this mode you can add or edit text in a text box.



The Zoom Tool .

The zoom tool is used to magnify or reduce the page view.



The HTML Text Box Tool.

The html text box tool is used to add a new html text box.



The Graphic Text Box Tool.

The text box tool is used to add a new text box.



The Picture Box Tool.
The picture box tool is used to add a new picture box.



The Line Tool.
The Line tool is used to add a new line .



The Button Tool.
The button tool is used to add a new button.



The Check Box Tool.
The check box tool is used to add a new check box .



The Radio Button Tool.
The radio button tool is used to add a new radio button.



The Text Field Tool.
The text field tool is used to add a new text field.



The Text Area Tool.
The text area tool is used to add a new text area .



The List Tool.
The list tool is used to add a new lists or drop down list.

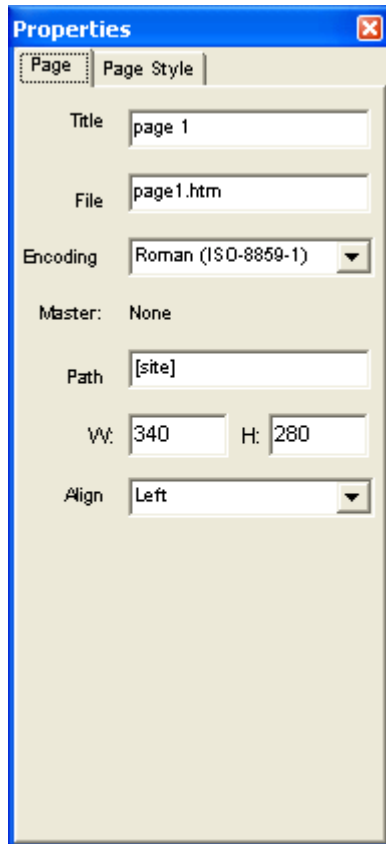


The Media Box Tool.
The media box is used to add content other than pictures and text to your page. For example you can use the media box to add flash animations, files for download, movies, etc.



The Image Map Tool.
The Image map tool is used to sketch hot spots on an image. These hot spots can then be set as hyperlinks to other pages or other websites.

2.2.2 The Properties Palette

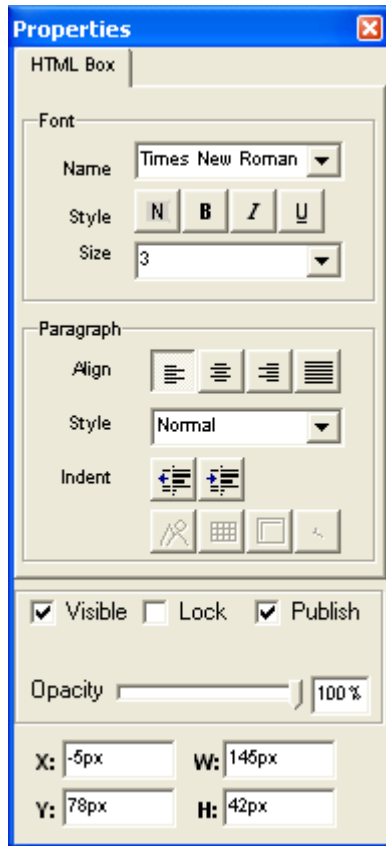


Use the properties palette to view or edit attributes of a selected item on your page . The properties palette is context sensitive and shows different kinds of information depending on what kind of object is selected on your page .

When nothing is selected the page, properties are shown. Under page properties you can view or edit the page title, the filename of the page when it is published, the page background image, and the page's width and height.

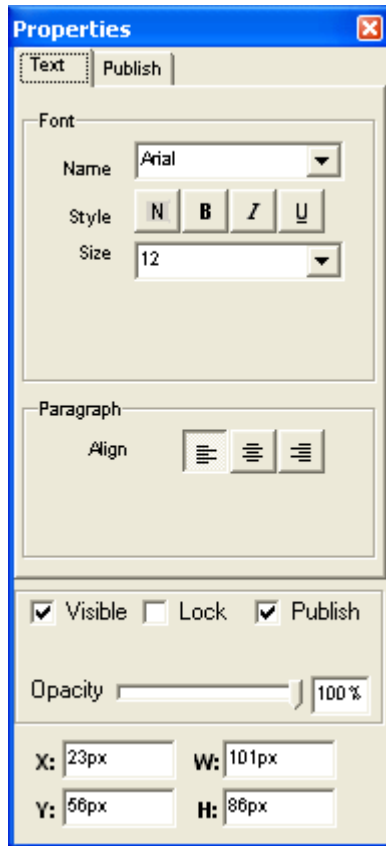
When something on the page is selected, information specific to that item is displayed under a tab specific to the selected item. For example, if a text box is selected, a tab called "text" will display attributes about the selected text box. Some kinds of attributes are common to all page items. Common attributes include how the item is to be published , the width and height, the X Y placement coordinate of the item, whether the item is visible or not, whether or not the item is locked, and whether or not the item is to be published. Information about how the item is published is always contained on a separate tab called publish. All other common attributes are shown on the bottom part of the properties palette.

HTML Box



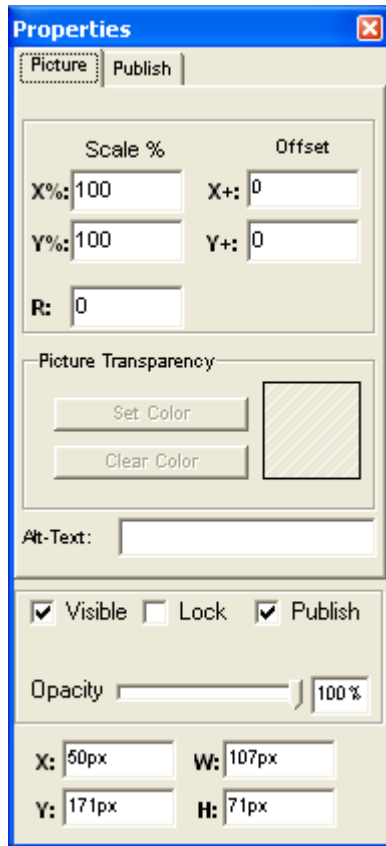
Text Properties.

When a text box is selected, the text tab is visible. The text tab allows you to view and edit attributes of a text box. These attributes include the font, the text box style (plain text, bold text, italic text, underlined text), font size and paragraph alignment (left aligned, center aligned, right aligned). Attributes for text can only be applied to an entire text box and not to individual words or letters in the text box.



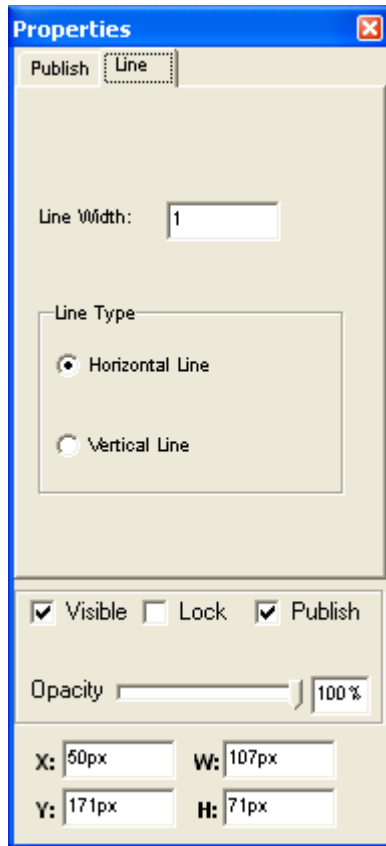
Picture Properties.

When a picture box is selected, the picture tab is visible. The picture tab allows you to view and edit attributes of a picture box. These attributes include the picture's X scale factor, the picture's Y scale factor, the picture's X offset relative to the picture box's X position on the page, the picture's Y offset relative to the picture box's Y position on the page, the picture's alternative text and the picture transparency color. The picture transparency color indicates which color will be transparent when the picture box is published as a GIFF file.



Line Properties.

When a line is selected, the line tab is visible. The line tab allows you to view and edit attributes of a line. These attributes include the line direction and line width.



Button Properties.

When a button is selected, the button tab is visible. The button tab allows you to view and edit the attributes of a button. These attributes include the button name, the button value and the button type (submit, reset, generic button).

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' window for a 'Button' control. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'Properties' and a close button. Below the title bar, there is a tab labeled 'Button'. The main area contains several fields and options:

- Name:** An empty text input field.
- Value:** A text input field containing the text 'Button 4'.
- Type:** A group box containing three radio buttons: 'Submit', 'Reset', and 'Button'. The 'Button' radio button is selected.
- Visible:** A checked checkbox.
- Lock:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Publish:** A checked checkbox.
- Opacity:** A slider control set to 100%.
- Dimensions:** Four text input fields for X (52px), W (66px), Y (146px), and H (23px).

Check Box Properties .

When the check box is selected, the check box tab it is visible. The check box tab allows you to view and edit the attributes of a check box. These attributes include the check box name, the check box value, the text displayed next to the check box, and whether the check box is selected or not.

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with a blue title bar and a close button. The 'Publish' tab is selected, and the 'Check Button' sub-tab is active. The dialog contains the following fields and options:

- Name:** An empty text input field.
- Value:** A text input field containing 'item 5'.
- Text:** A text input field containing 'Checkbox'.
- Selected:** A checked checkbox labeled 'Selected'.
- Visible:** A checked checkbox.
- Lock:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Publish:** A checked checkbox.
- Opacity:** A slider control set to 100%.
- X:** A text input field containing '39px'.
- W:** A text input field containing '48px'.
- Y:** A text input field containing '19px'.
- H:** A text input field containing '26px'.

Radio Button Properties.

When a radio button is selected, the radio button tab is visible. The radio button tab allows you to view and edit the attributes of a radio button. These attributes include the name of the radio button group, the value of the radio button, the text displayed next to the radio button, and whether the radio button is selected or not.

The image shows a 'Properties' dialog box for a 'Radio Button' control. The dialog has a blue title bar with the text 'Properties' and a close button. Below the title bar, there is a 'Publish' section with a 'Radio Button' tab. The main area contains several fields: 'Name:' with the value 'RadioGroup1', 'Value:' with the value 'item 6', and 'Text:' with the value 'Radio button'. There is also a 'Selected' checkbox which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there are three checkboxes: 'Visible' (checked), 'Lock' (unchecked), and 'Publish' (checked). Below these is an 'Opacity' slider set to 100%. At the very bottom, there are four input fields for coordinates: 'X:' (137), 'W:' (41), 'Y:' (78), and 'H:' (25).

Text field Properties.

When a text field is selected, the text field tab is visible. The text field tab allows you to view and edit attributes of a text field. These attributes include the name of the text field, the value of the text field, the number of visible letters in the text field, the maximum number of letters of the text field, and whether not the text field is a password field.

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with a blue title bar and a close button. The 'Publish' tab is selected, and the 'Text Field' sub-tab is active. The dialog contains the following fields and options:



- Name:** A text box containing 'item 7'.
- Value:** An empty text box.
- Password
- Max Length:** A text box containing '0'.
- Size:** A text box containing '14'.
- Read Only
- Disabled
- Visible
- Lock
- Publish
- Opacity:** A slider set to 100%.
- X:** A text box containing '37'.
- W:** A text box containing '87'.
- Y:** A text box containing '253'.
- H:** A text box containing '21'.

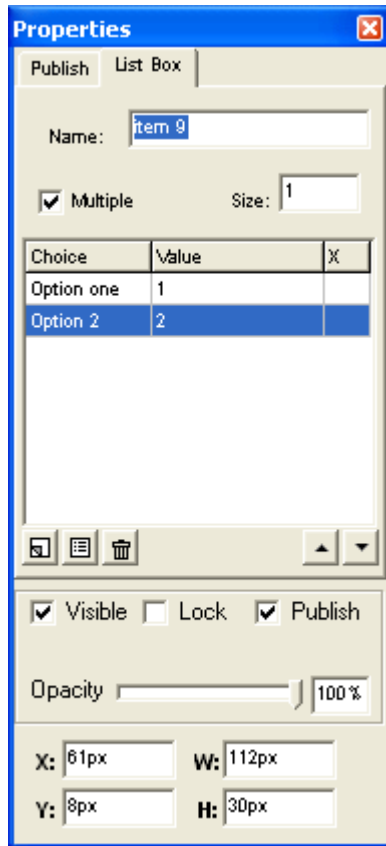
Text Area Properties.

When a text area is selected, the text area tab is visible. The text area tab allows you to view and edit the attributes of a text area. These attributes include the text area name, text in the text area, whether or not the text wraps, and the number of columns and rows .

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with a blue title bar and a close button. It has two tabs: 'Publish' and 'Text Area'. The 'Text Area' tab is active. The 'Name' field contains 'item 8'. The 'Text' field contains 'The text goes here...'. There is a checked checkbox for 'Wrap Text'. Below it are 'Columns' (17) and 'Rows' (4) input fields. At the bottom, there are checkboxes for 'Visible' (checked), 'Lock' (unchecked), and 'Publish' (checked). An 'Opacity' slider is set to 100%. At the very bottom, there are four input fields for 'X: 18', 'W: 106', 'Y: 172', and 'H: 83'.

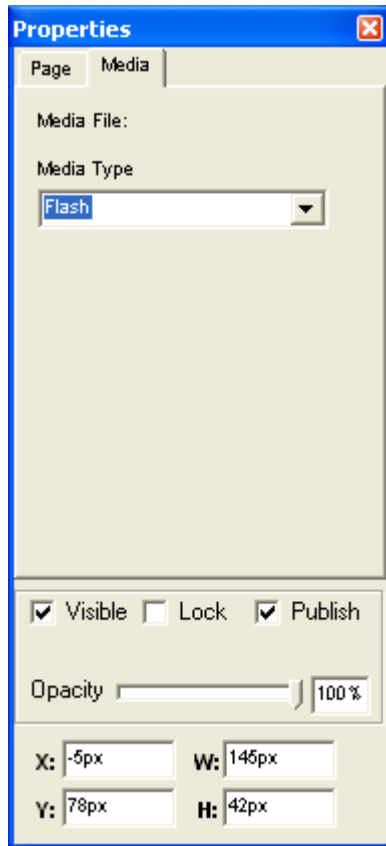
List Box Properties.

When a drop down list or list is selected, the list box tab is visible. The list box tab allows you to view or edit attributes of a drop down list or list. These attributes include the name of the list box, whether you can do multiple selections or not, the number of rows visible (size attribute), the choices and their corresponding values in the list, the add new list item button , edit list item button , delete item list button and buttons to change the position of the list item. To have a drop down list, set the size attribute to 1. To have a list box, set the size attribute to greater than 1.

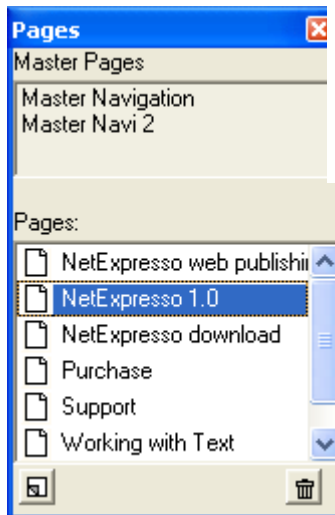


Media box Properties.

When a media box is selected, the media box tab is visible. The media box tab allows you to view or edit attributes of a media box. These attributes include the media box type (unknown, flash, file download, acrobat P D F, plug-in, QuickTime movie, Real audio, S V G graphic, Java applet, MP3 file, director file), and download link text when the media type is a file download.



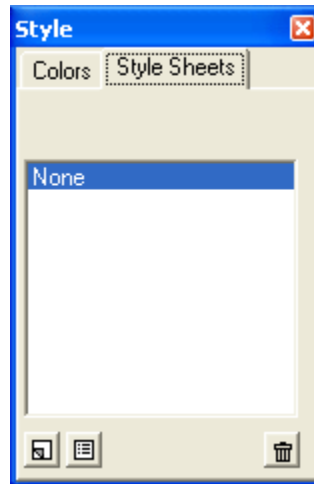
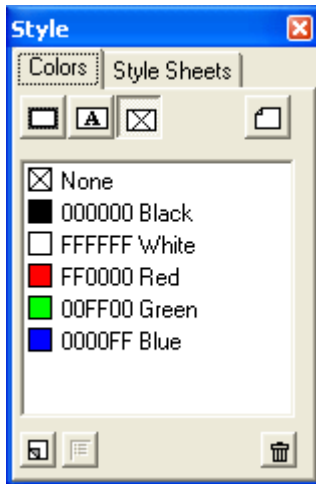
2.2.3 Page Layout Palette



The page layout palette shows you the pages in your document. The upper list shows you the master pages in your document. The lower list shows you the pages in your document to be published. To go to a page click once on the page title listed in the page.

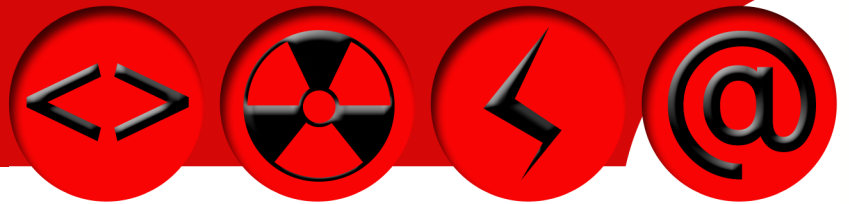
2.2.4 The Style Palette

The style palette allows you to view, select, or edit document colors and document style sheets. Under the colors tab of the style palette you can apply color to box backgrounds, box borders, text and page background colors. Under the style sheets tab you can apply style sheets to any box including text boxes, picture boxes and control boxes.



Chapter

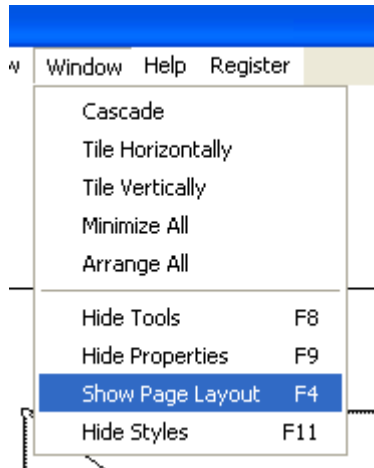
3



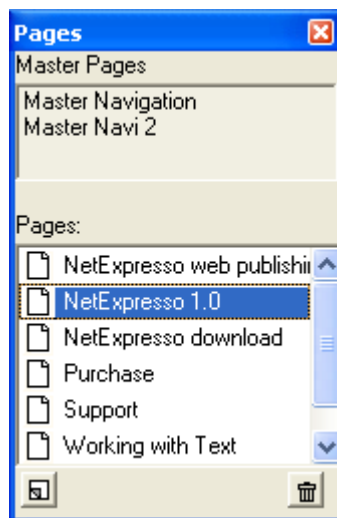
Pages

3 Pages

To view the list of pages in a document click on Window >> Show Page Layout in the main menu



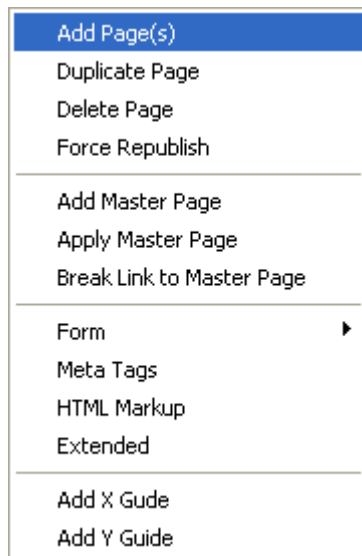
or hit on F4 on your keyboard to make the pages palette visible.



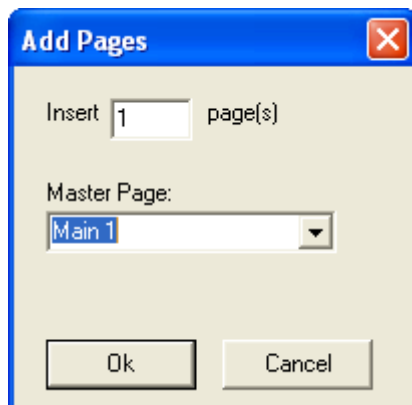
The pages palette has two panes, the upper pane which lists the master pages in your document and the lower pane, which lists the published pages. To go to any page, click once on any of the listed pages in the page palette.

3.1 Adding New Pages

To add a new page, click on Page >> Add Page(s) in the main menu.

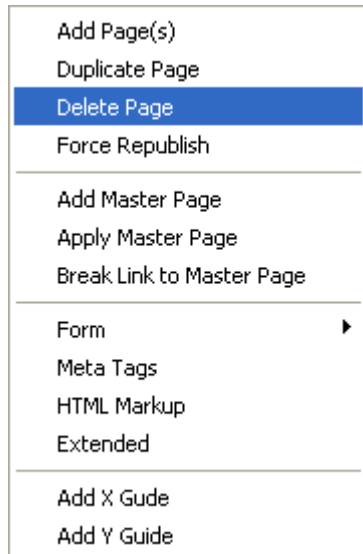


This will open the add pages dialog box. In the add pages dialog box select the number of pages to add and the master page that it should be based on.



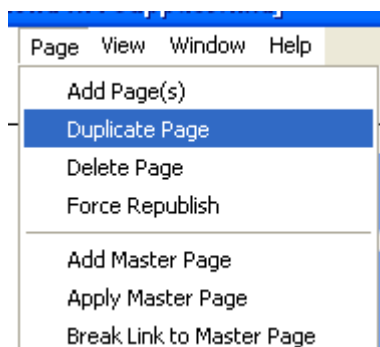
3.2 Deleting Pages

To delete a page, go to the page you want deleted and select Page >> Delete Page in the main menu.

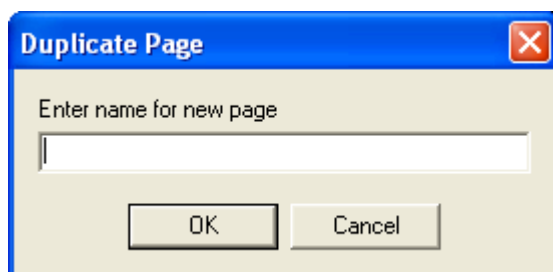


3.3 Duplicating Pages

To duplicate a page, go to the page you want duplicated and then select Page >> Duplicate Page in the main menu.



You'll be asked to give the new page a new name. Enter a new name and click on OK.

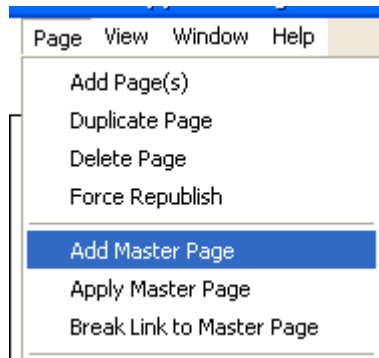


3.4 Master Pages

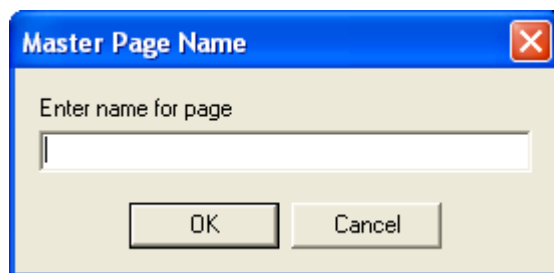
Master pages are used when you want page items to appear on multiple pages in your document. For example, if you have navigation items or a logo on a master page, these items are automatically copied to all new pages based on the master page. If you modify

these items on the master page, pages based on the master page will automatically be updated with the modifications. By default there are no master pages and new pages are not based on a master page .

To add a new master page, click on page add master page in the main menu .

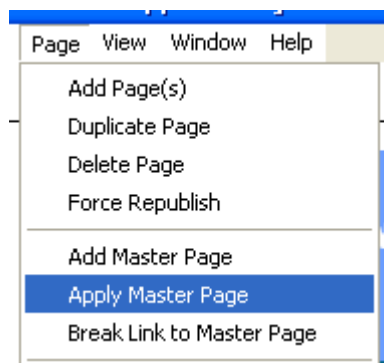


You'll be ask to give the new master page a descriptive title . Enter the title and click on OK.



3.5 Applying Master Pages To Existing Pages

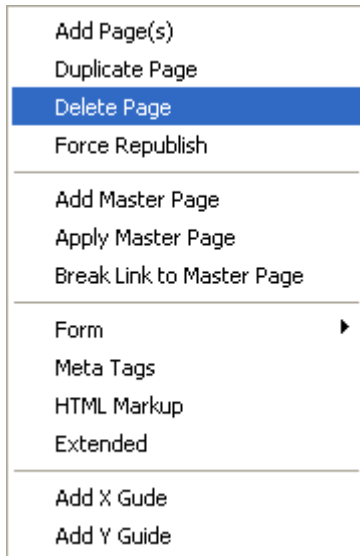
To apply a master page to an existing document page, go to the document page and click on Page >> Apply Master Page in the main menu.



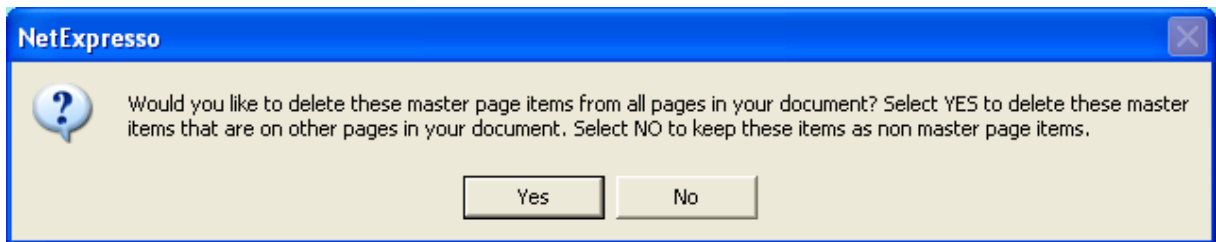
3.6 Deleting Master Pages

To delete a master page, go to the master page and select Page >> Delete Page in the

main menu.

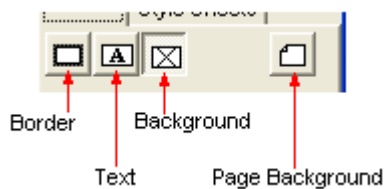


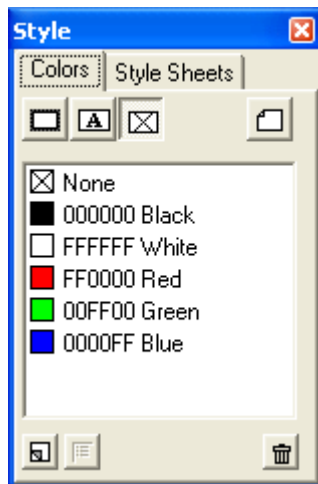
You will then be asked what should be done with items in your document that are linked to the master page. Select YES to delete master page items throughout your document that are link to the master page you are deleting, or select NO to keep the master page items as non master page items.



3.7 Page Background Color

To change the background color of a page, go to the page, select the colors tab in the styles palette, select the page background button (upper right button on the styles palette on the colors tab), then select a color in the color list.

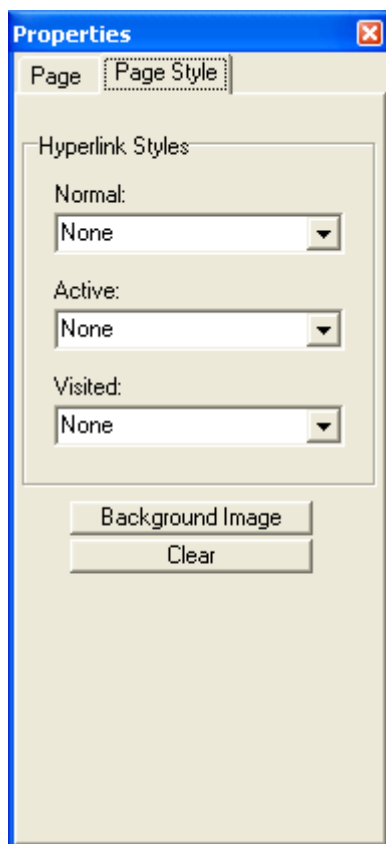




3.8 Page Background Image

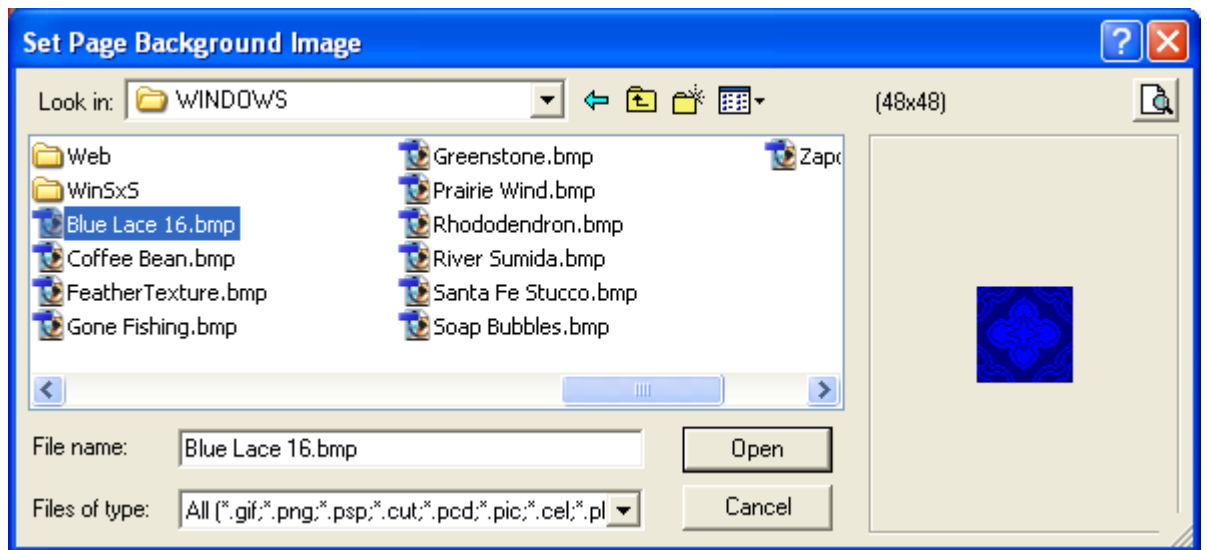
You can apply a background image to your web page with NetExpresso. If the background image is smaller than the page size, the background image is repeated and "tiled" across the complete background of the page.

To change the background image of a page, select the background of the page so that no item on the page is selected.



Then select the Background Image Button on the Properties Palette under the Page Style tab .

Navigate to the image file and select the desired image.

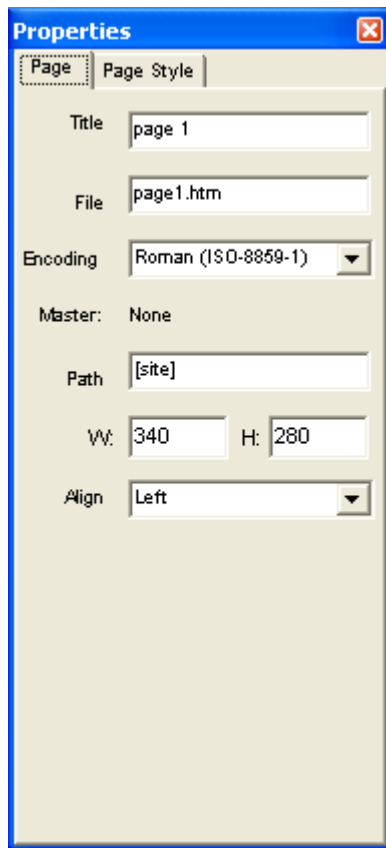


To clear the image, click on the Clear button on the Properties Palette.

3.9 Page Title

The page title text is the text that is displayed on the web browser's window caption. It is important to make the title text meaningful since it will be a prominent part of your web page.

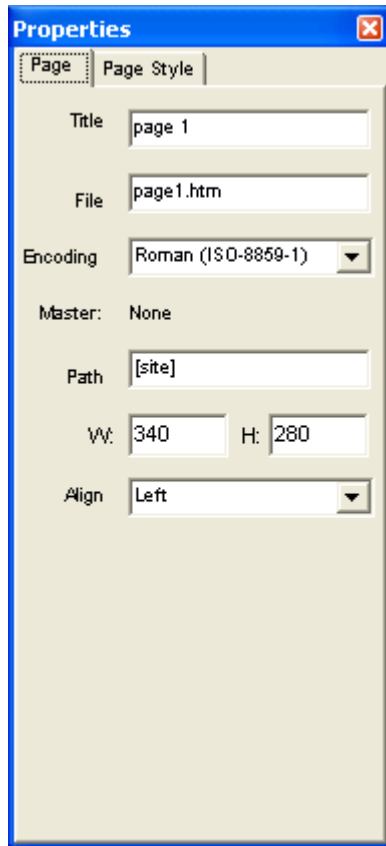
To change the title of a page, go to the page, select the background of the page so that no items on the page are selected, then in the property's palette change the title text.



3.10 Page File Name

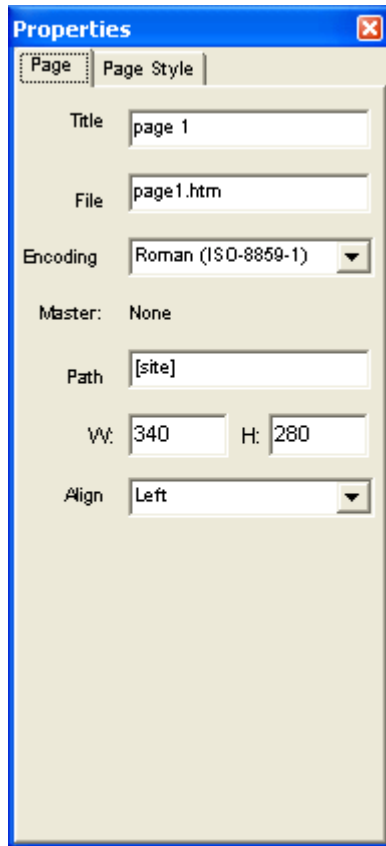
The page file name is the actual file name that the page will be saved as when you build your web site. The file name extension can include HTML, HTM, ASP, PHP or any other extension that is required.

To change the file name of the page, select the background of the page so that no item on the page is selected, then in the property's palette change the filename text.



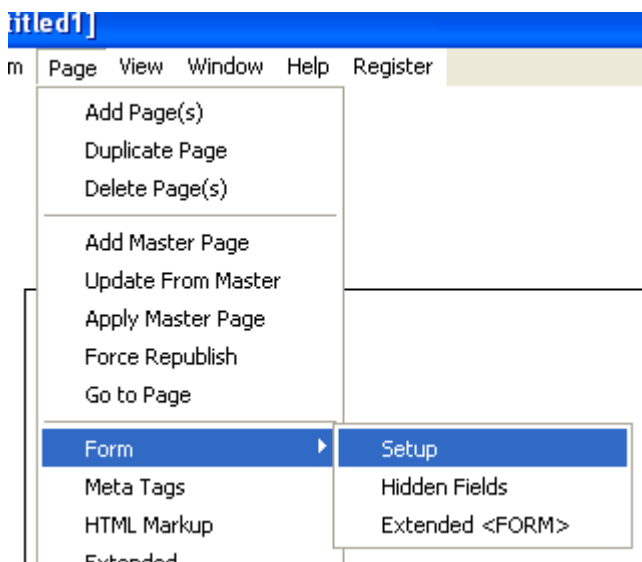
3.11 Page Width and Height

To change the page width or height, select the background of the page so that no items on the page are selected, then in the properties palette enter the new height in the H field and hit the return key to confirm the change, or the new width in the W field and hit the return key to confirm the change.

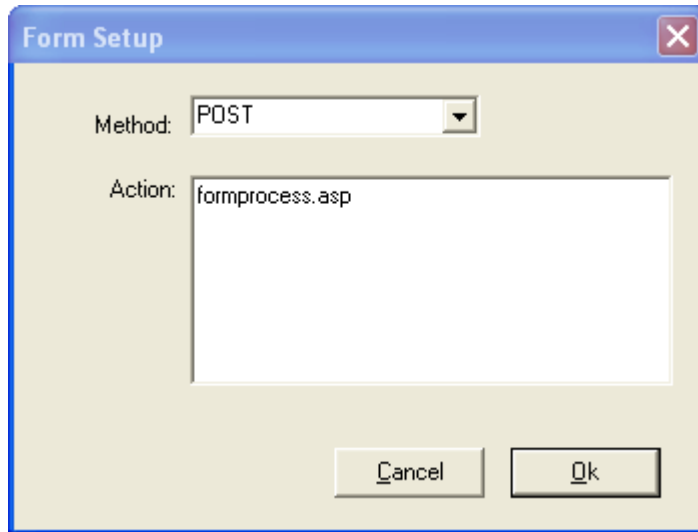


3.12 Page Form Settings

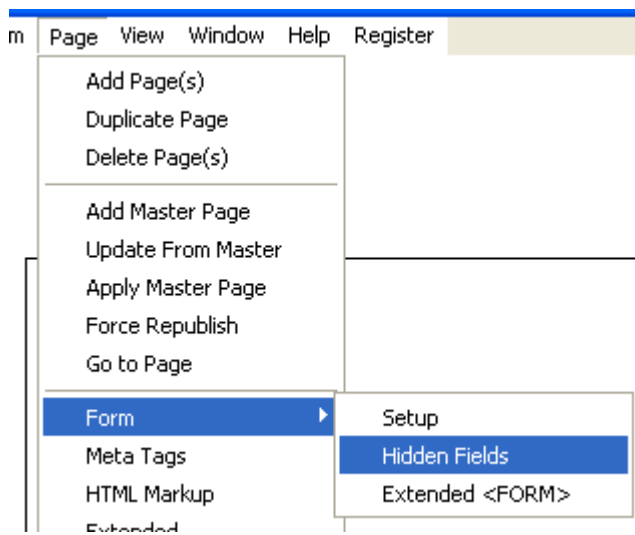
Each page automatically has a default form associated with it. To change the way the page sends form information to a form processing page or script, select Page >> Form Setup in the main menu.



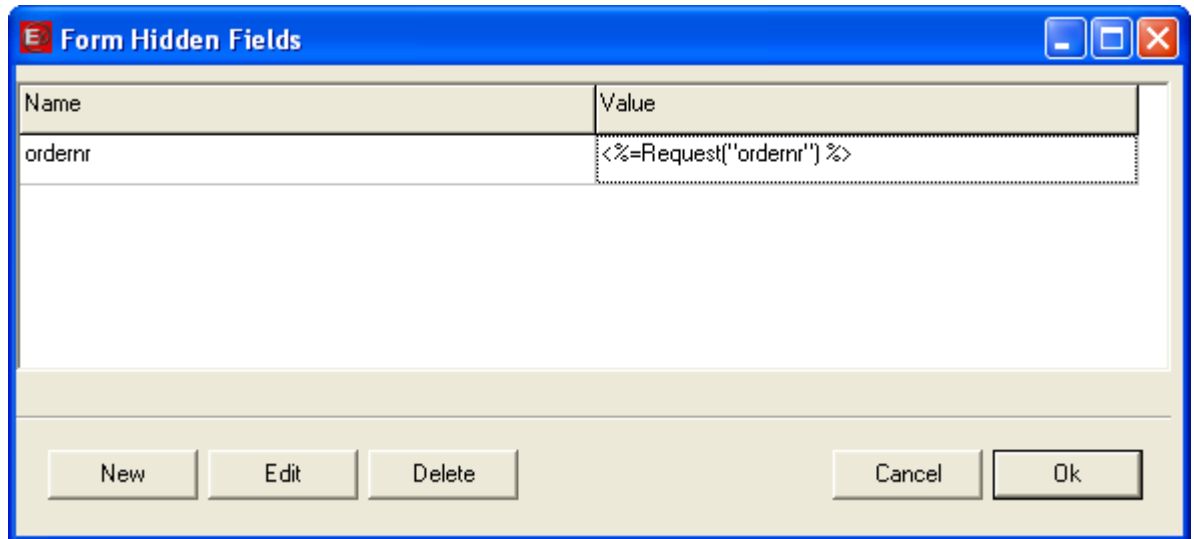
This will open the Form dialog box. In the Form dialogue box select the method of processing (NONE, POST, GET) and the target page that will process the form of information.



To add hidden fields to your page select Page >> Form >> Hidden Fields in the main menu.

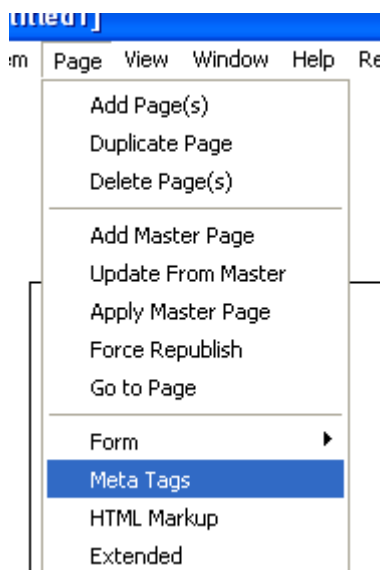


This will open the Form Hidden Fields dialog box.

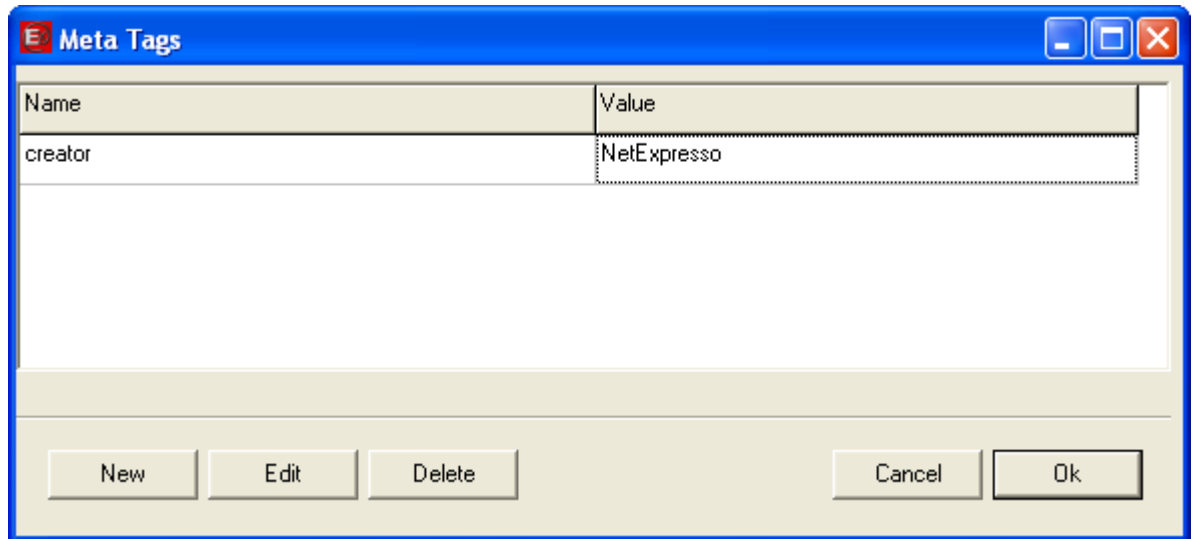


3.13 Page Meta Tags

To add meta tags to your page click on Page >> Meta Tags .



This will open the page Meta Tags dialogue box.



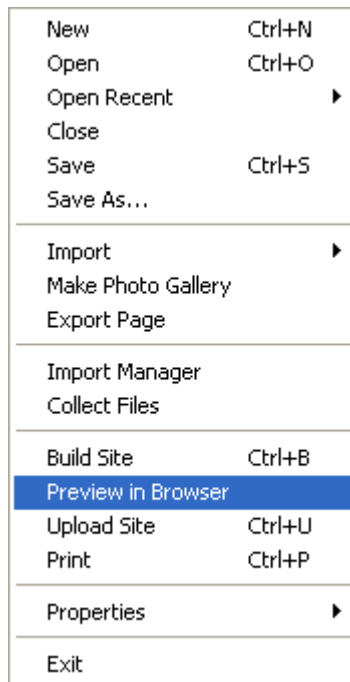
Click on the "New" button to add a new Meta Tag, click on the "Edit" button to edit the selected Meta Tag or "Delete" button to delete the selected Meta Tag.

3.14 Previewing Your Page

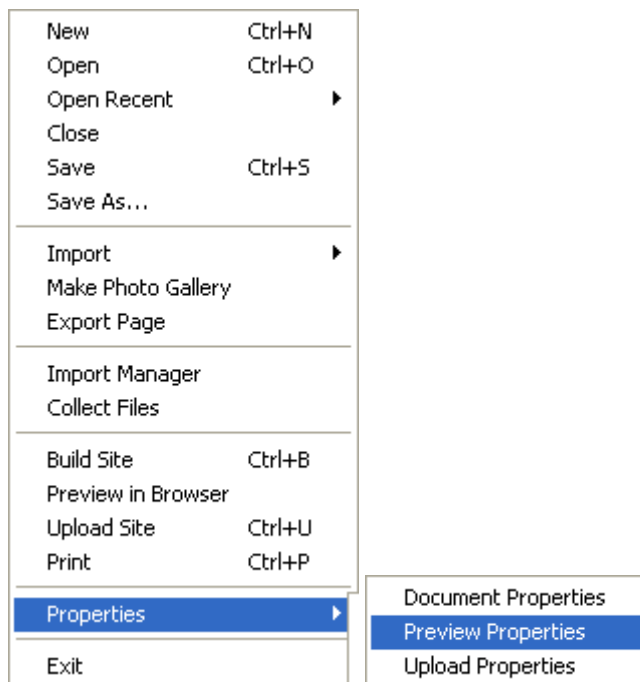
To preview your page click on the Preview Tab on your document window. NetExpresso will build your page and render it. While in the preview tab you are not able to edit your page. Hyperlinks are "live" while the page is being shown in the preview tab. NetExpresso will render your page using Internet Explorer's rendering engine and which gives you an accurate presentation of how your page will appear in Internet Explorer.

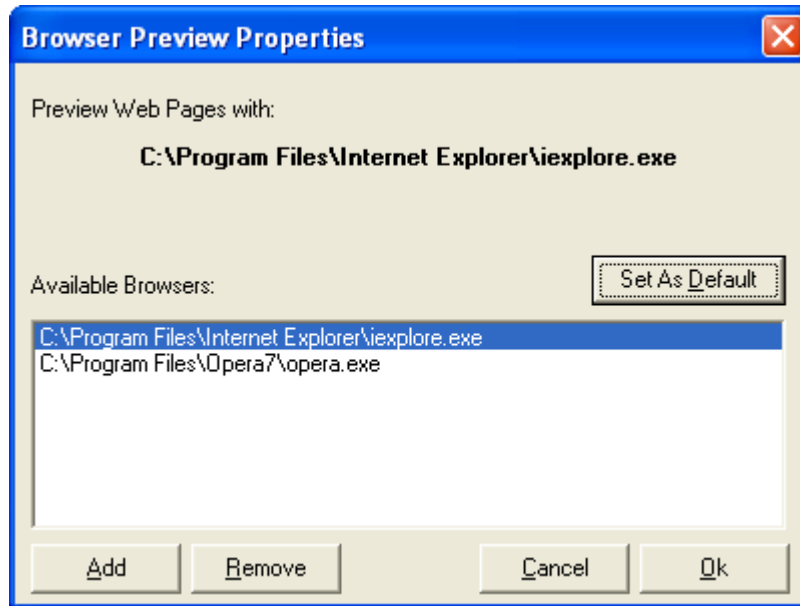


To Preview your page in any browser select FILE >> PREVIEW IN BROWSER



Before using the PREVIEW IN BROWSER function for the first time you need to set the default browser that NetExpresso should use to load the page by selecting FILE >> PROPERTIES >> PREVIEW PROPERTIES



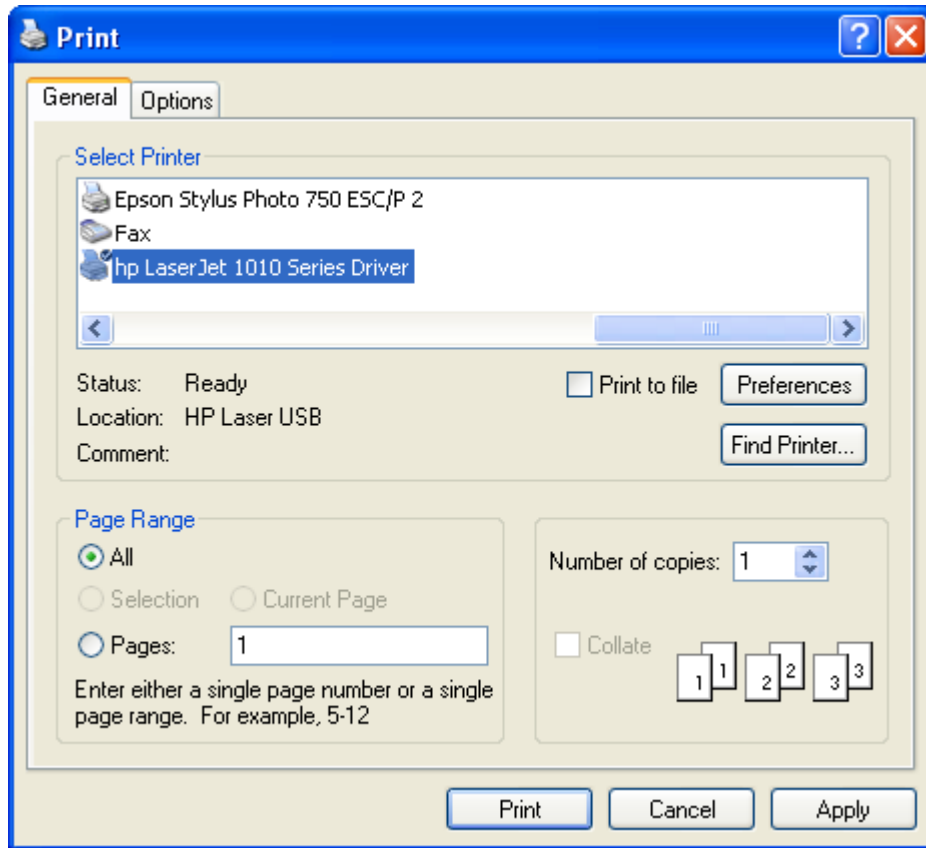


3.15 Printing Your Page

To print a web page click on FILE >> PRINT.

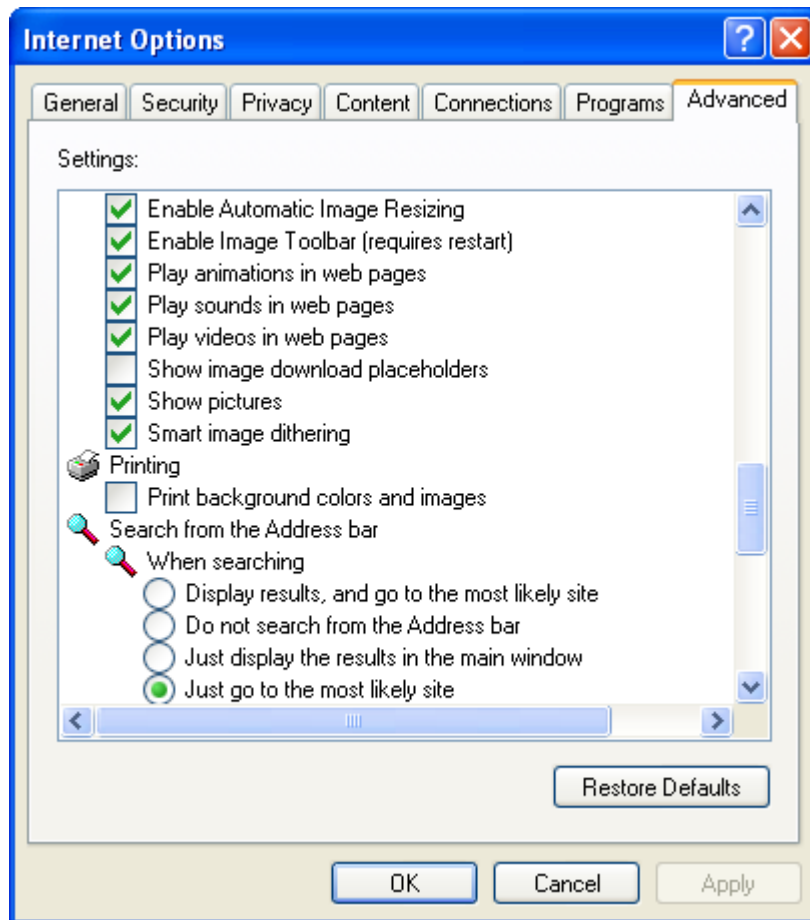


Select your printing options



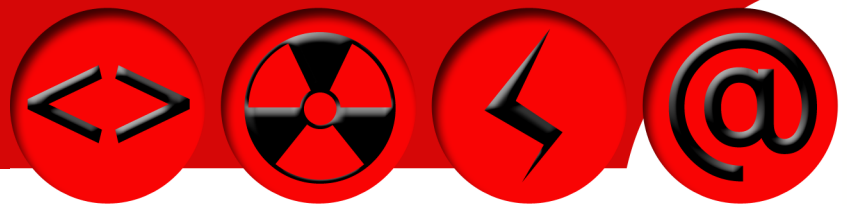
And click the Print button.

NetExpresso uses your Internet Explorer preferences when printing. Therefore, for example, if you want to change the option of printing the background images on your page start Internet Explorer and then select **TOOLS >> INTERNET OPTIONS** and then select the **ADVANCED** tab and then change the **PRINTING** settings.



Chapter

4



Working With Text

4 Working With Text



In NetExpresso you enter or import text into text boxes or HTML boxes. You can draw these boxes any place on the page. These boxes can be moved, resized or can overlap other items on the page giving you complete creative control of your Web page. Text can overlap graphics, other text or most controls for interesting designs.

HTML boxes allow you to format the text with different text styles within the box. In addition you can insert other objects like pictures or controls within the thread of text. The disadvantage of using a HTML box is that the text remains HTML text (as compared to a graphic text) and this usually limits you to using the following standard fonts: Arial (Regular, Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Arial Black; Comic Sans (Regular and Bold); Courier New (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Georgia (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Impact; Times New Roman (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Trebuchet (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Veranda (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Webdings. In addition you can only use font sizes that are proportional. Proportional font sizes are controlled by the web visitors web browser which means the size of your text can vary depending on what browser is being used and if the web visitor has changed the browser's default fonts sizes. More information about HTML boxes can be found here [\[64\]](#).

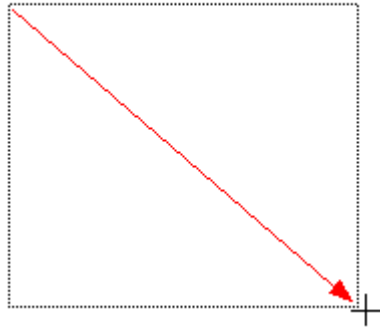
Text boxes, on the other hand, only allow you to enter text and any text formatting can only be applied to the whole box of text instead of individual characters. The advantage of text boxes is that they allow you to maintain more control of your design. Text boxes allow you to use any font in any pixel or point size in any color and style which can not be easily changed by the web browser. Since text boxes can be set to export both as HTML text or as a GIF or JPG graphic when building the site you guarantee that your text will appear as you intended for every visitor to your web site. Use text boxes when you want to maintain control of the way your text renders in the web browsers, when creating headlines, when you want to use a non standard font or when a larger text body requires simple single formatting.

In addition, NetExpresso includes a full featured spell checker for HTML boxes and text boxes, "one-click" style sheets for text boxes, and text importing and exporting. Once a style sheet is defined you can apply text style attributes to text boxes and controls like drop down lists, buttons and text fields.

4.1 Adding a Text Box or HTML Box



To draw a text box, select the text box tool , to draw an HTML box select the HTML box tool  then move the cursor to the location on the page where you want to have the text box.

Hold down the mouse button and drag the cursor diagonally down.





When the box is the size you want, release the mouse button.

4.2 Selecting a Text Box or HTML Box

To select an existing HTML or text box, select either the move tool  or the content tool , move the cursor over the box and click.

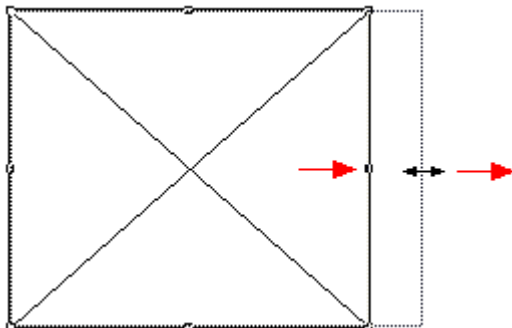
4.3 Resizing a Text Box or HTML Box

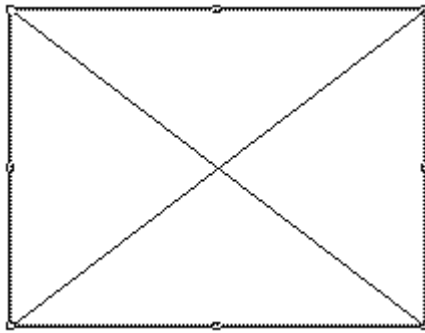
To resize a HTML or text box, select the move tool  or content tool , then move the cursor over one of the eight handles.

The cursor will then change to a resizing cursor.

When the resizing cursor is displayed, hold down the mouse button and drag the handle in the direction you want.

Released the mouse button when the text box is the size you want.





4.4 Moving a Text Box or HTML Box

To move a HTML or text box select the move tool .

Select the text box.

Click and drag the text box to a new position.

4.5 Entering Text in a Text Box or HTML Box

To enter text in a text box or HTML box select the content tool .

Click on a text box to select it.

The blinking text insertion bar indicates where text will be entered when you type text or import a text file.

To move the text insertion point, move the mouse and click the I beam cursor in the desired position in the text, or use the arrow keys to move the text insertion point.

4.6 Balancing Text in a Text Box

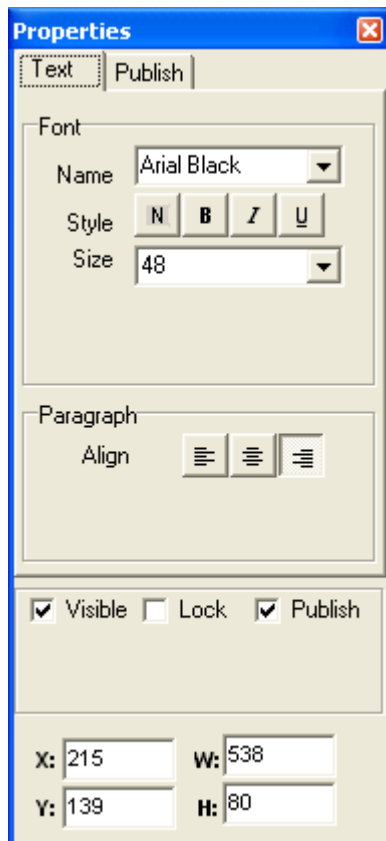
If you are spreading text across multiple text boxes, for example if you want to have a multiple text columns in a page similar to a news paper, NetExpresso can balance the text so that each text box has roughly the same amount of text, giving a more balanced look. To balance text do the following:

- 1) Enter or import text into a text box.
- 2) Create additional text boxes.
- 3) Click on the paste board so that no items in your page are selected.
- 4) While holding down the shift key select the text boxes that should hold the text. It is important to select the text boxes in the order in which you want the text to flow. For example if you have two text boxes next to each other and if you want the text to flow from the left text box to the right text box select the right text box first and the right text box second.
- 5) Select STYLE>>BALANCE TEXT BOX TEXT


4.7 Changing the Text Box Using Numeric Values



You can resize a HTML or text box using numeric values. To do this select the box and change the width and/or height values in the property's palette. When you're entering new values you must confirm the change by hitting the return/enter key.


To move a box by using numeric values select the text box and change the X and or Y values in the property's palette. When you're entering new values you must confirm the change by hitting the return/enter key .





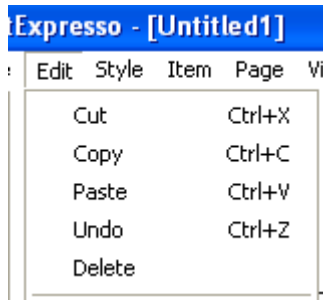
4.8 Copy, Cut and Pasting Text

To copy or cut an entire text box, select the text box with the move tool  then choose copy or cut in the edit menu.

To cut or copy the text inside the text box, select content tool  , then highlight the text you want, then choose cut or copy from the edit menu .

To paste an entire text box that you last cut or copied, select the move tool  and select paste from the edit menu.

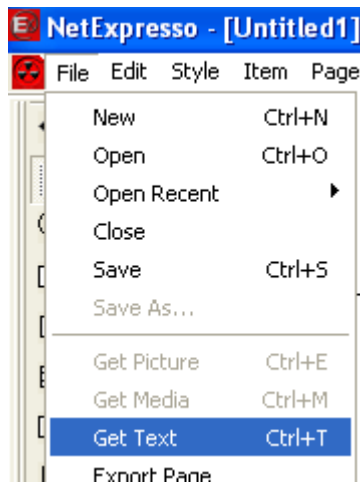
To paste text that you last copied or cut, select the content tool  , place the text insertion bar in the text box where you want to paste the text and choose paste from the edit menu .



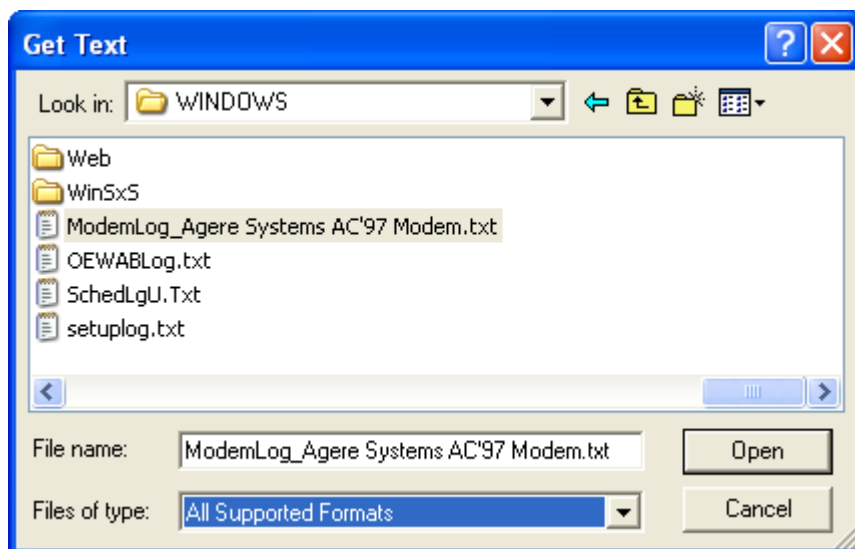
4.9 Importing Text

To import text, select a text box.

Then select File >> Get Text in the main menu.



Then navigate to a text or rich text file, select and click on OPEN.



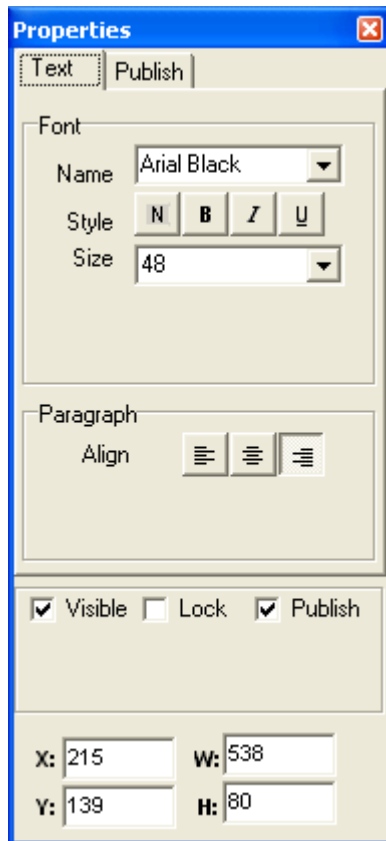
NetExpresso can import plain text files (*.TXT) or rich text files (*.RTF). Note, NetExpresso does not retain any of the rich text information or formatting when importing


rich text files.

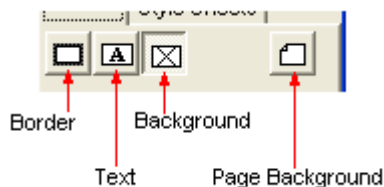
4.10 Text Styles

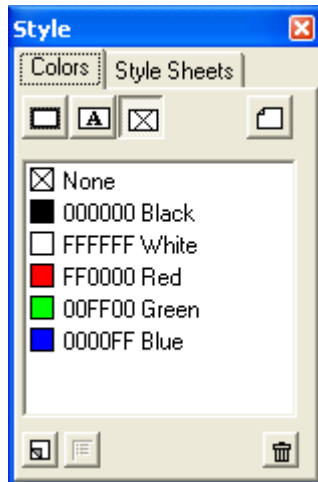
In NetExpresso you can apply individual text style attributes or you can save or apply a whole group of text style attributes as a style sheet. Text style attributes can only be applied to all the text in a text box and not individual words or letters in a text box.

To change any of a text box's text style attributes, select the text box with the move tool or content tool. This will make the Text tab in the property's palette visible .



In the Text tab you can change the font, the font size, font style, and text alignment. To change the text color, select the text button  on the Colors tab on the Styles palette while the text box is selected, select a color in the color list .

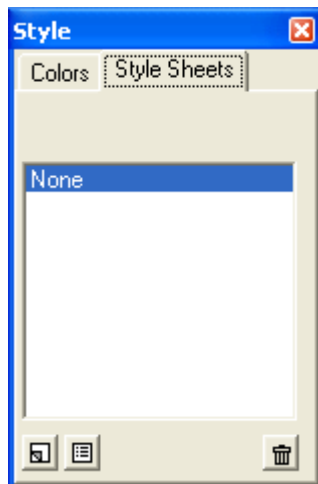





4.11 Style Sheets

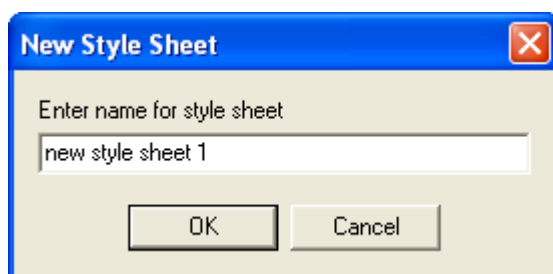
To save multiple text style attributes from an existing text box, select a text box with the move tool or content tool.

Then on the Style palette select the style sheets tab .



In the bottom left corner of the palette click on the add button .

You will be asked to enter a unique name for the New Style Sheet .



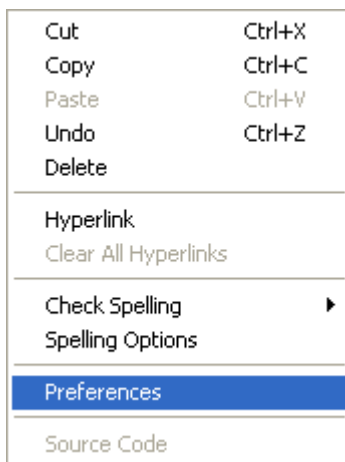
Note, this will only save the text box style attributes from the existing box. The new style sheet you have just created is not applied to the text box. Therefore any changes made to the style sheet will not be reflected in the box you just copied the styles from. To make

the text box, use the newly created style sheet, select text box and then apply the new style sheet to it by clicking on the style sheet name on the styles palette.

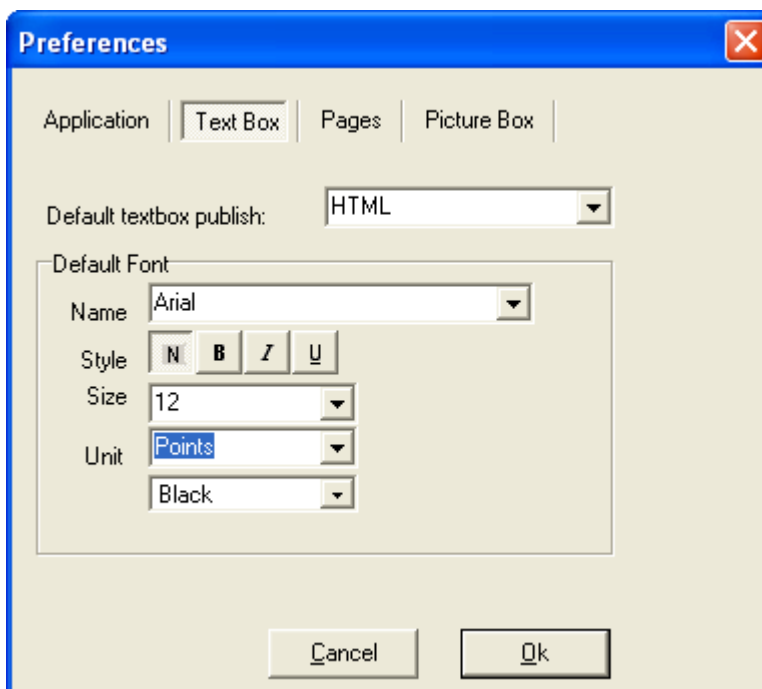
To apply a style sheet to a text box, select the text box with a move tool or content tool then under the style sheets tab select the style sheet you would like to apply.

4.12 Font Sizes

You can set the font size unit of measurement that NetExpresso uses for text boxes when it builds sites by clicking on EDIT >> PREFERENCES.



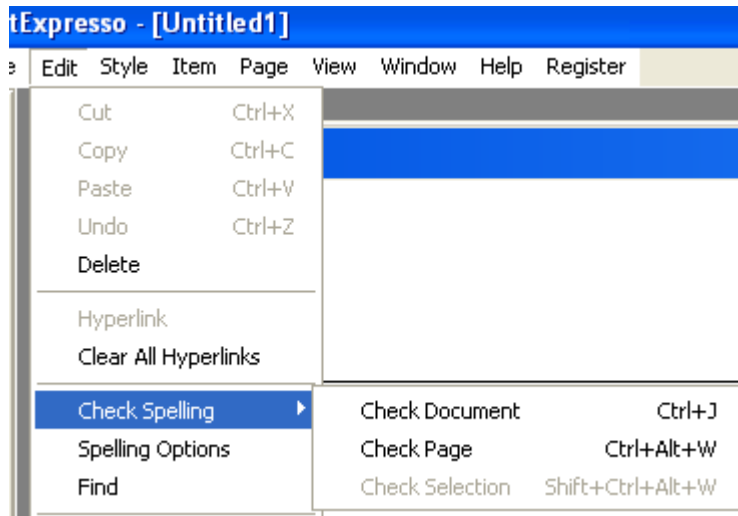
Then under the Text Box tab use the Unit setting to change the unit of measurement.



4.13 Checking Spelling

NetExpresso comes with a complete and robust spell checker. You can check the spelling

of a single word, an active text box, the active page, or the complete document. To check the spelling of a single word, highlight the word in a text box and choose Edit >> Check Spelling >> Check Selection in the main menu.

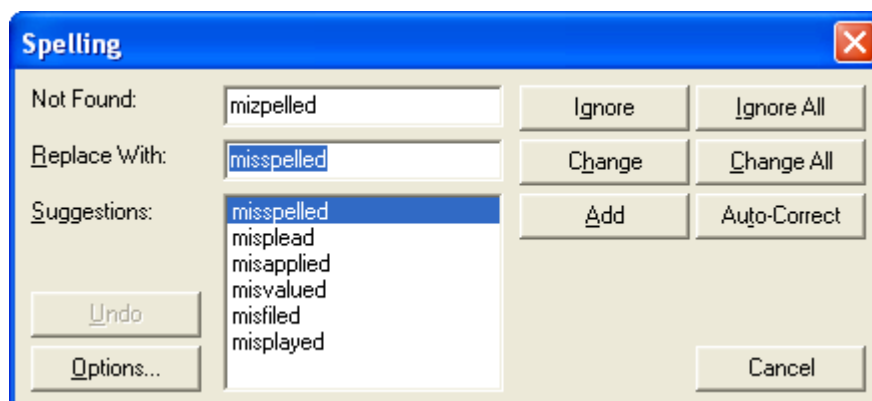


To check the spelling of a text box, select the text box and choose Edit >> Check Spelling >> Check Selection .

To check the spelling of a single page, go to the page then choose Edit >> Check Spelling >> Check Page in the main menu.

To check the spelling of all pages in your document, choose Edit >> Check Spelling >> Check Document in the main menu .

When the spell checker finds a word it does not recognize, it will go to the page of the misspelled word and a list of alternative words will appear in the spell checker dialog box. Select one of the alternative words and select Change or Fill in the Replace With field with the correct word and select Change. If the unrecognized word should be recognized as a correctly spelled word, you can add it to the spell checkers custom dictionary by selecting the Add button.



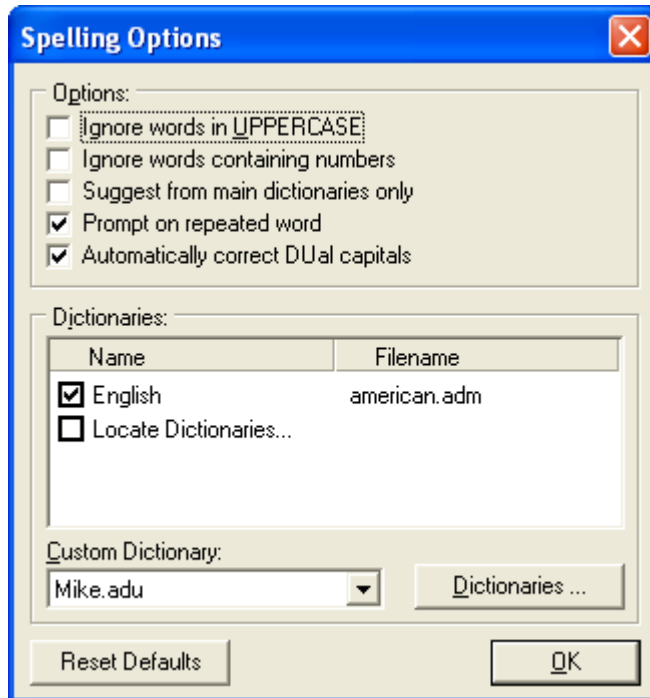
The English version of NetExpresso comes with an American English dictionary that the spell checker uses as the default dictionary. If you'd like NetExpresso's spell checker to recognize languages other than American English you can download and install additional dictionaries from the NetExpresso Web site. To install a new dictionary simply download the new dictionary and save it to the same location where NetExpresso is installed. Then activate the dictionary by choosing Edit >> Spelling Options. In the spelling options dialogue box you should see the newly installed dictionary listed in the dictionaries list. Activate the new dictionary by setting a check next to the dictionary name.



4.14 Spelling Options

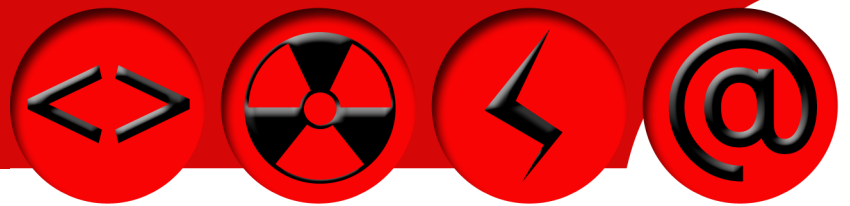
Under spelling options you can define how the spell checker finds misspelled words. Under options you can select whether uppercase words should be ignored, whether words containing numbers should be ignored, if the spell checker should suggest words from the main dictionaries only, if the spell checker should prompt on repeated words and if the spell checker should automatically correct dual capital words (words where the first two letters are capitalized by mistake).

The dictionaries listing shows the NetExpresso dictionaries installed on your computer. Dictionaries that have a check next to their name are active and are used during the spell check process. Additional dictionaries for different languages or specialized vocabulary can be downloaded for free from the NetExpresso Web site. Custom dictionaries are dictionaries that contain words you have added while using the spell checker and clicking on the Add button. Custom dictionaries can be edited by clicking on the dictionaries button.



Chapter

5




Working with HTML Boxes

5 Working with HTML Boxes

An HTML box is a versatile, multi purpose container for your content. An HTML box can contain a mix of text, pictures, controls and tables. In addition you have full access to the HTML code that is used to render the content in the HTML box.

Because of the HTML box's flexibility, the HTML box has some limitations when compared to a box that is "dedicated" to a single type of content like the picture box and the text box. For example pictures that are inserted in an HTML box must be in a "web ready" file format, like JPEG, GIFF or PNG and are scaled by the web browser. In contrast to the picture box, the picture box allows you to import an image file in virtually any file format. NetExpresso will automatically make a "web ready" copy of the imported picture when you build the site and will scale the image using a high quality scaling process. The following sections outline these tradeoff in more detail.

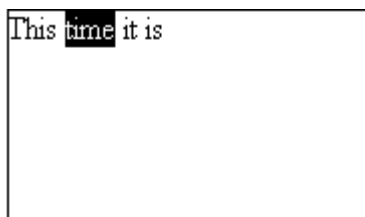
5.1 Entering Items

After drawing an HTML box using the HTML box tool  you can insert content by placing the cursor in the text box if it is not already in the HTML box and enter your text. To insert non-text items in the HTML box or to insert non-text items within text in the HTML box place the cursor to the desired position in the text and then click on INSERT menu item in the main menu and then select the type of item you wish to insert.

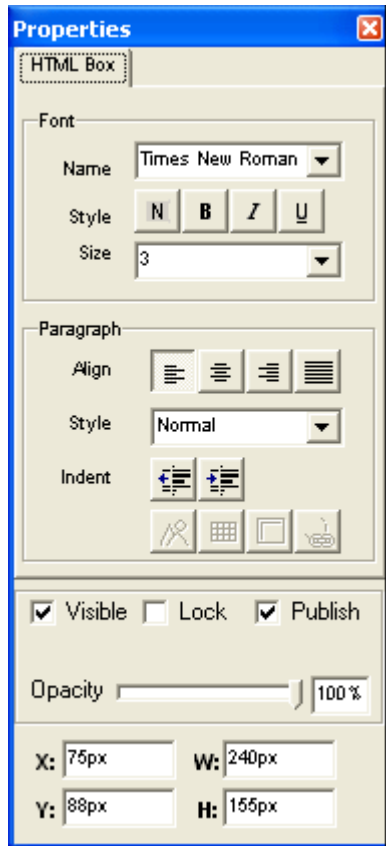


5.2 Editing Text Attributes

To format the text with different text styles within the box select the text that should be changed



Then select desired the text attributes in the properties pallet.



Remember that because an HTML box remains HTML text (as compared to a graphic text with the Text Box) when your site is built you are limited to using the fonts that are installed on your web visitor's computer. If you use a font that is not installed on your web visitor's font substitution will occur which will cause your website to appear different than you intended. The following fonts are usually installed on most Windows and Macintosh computers and can be considered safe to use for HTML box text; Arial (Regular, Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Arial Black; Comic Sans (Regular and Bold); Courier New (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Georgia (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Impact; Times New Roman (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Trebuchet (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Veranda (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Webdings. In addition you can only use font sizes that are proportional.

The HTML box used proportional font sizes which are controlled by the web visitors. NetExpresso lists the proportional font sizes available in Internet Explorer and renders the text based on the proportional sizes settings of your Internet Explorer. Since proportional font sizes are determined by the end users web browser, the size of the text can vary depending on what browser is being used and if the web visitor has changed the browser's default fonts sizes.

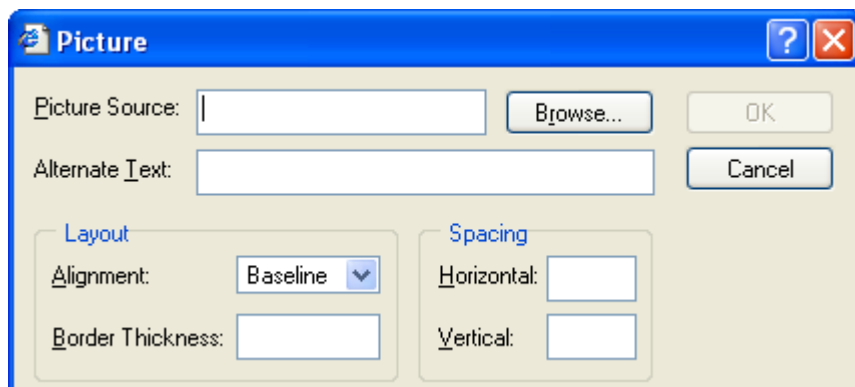
To get better control of the font size you will need to use a Text Box or you will have to change the source code of the HTML box. See this section to find how to do this [\[75\]](#).

5.3 Inserting Pictures

To insert an image click on INSERT menu item in the main menu and then PICTURE





Next, enter the path to your picture or use the Browse button to navigate to the picture file. In addition you can enter the Alternative text, how the picture will align with the text or other items in the HTML box, border thickness, and horizontal and vertical spacing.



The following limitations apply to inserting pictures into HTML boxes as compared to using a picture box:




1. Pictures must be in a web ready file format like JPEG or GIFF.
2. When pictures are scaled they are scaled by the web browser and not prescaled by NetExpresso.
3. Pictures are not managed by the Import Manager. If the image can not be found by NetExpresso a generic placeholder is shown instead of the image.
4. The image can not be cropped.
5. The pictures are placed in the text thread and can cause text reflow or the position of the picture can change depending on the text.
6. Pictures can not be rotated.

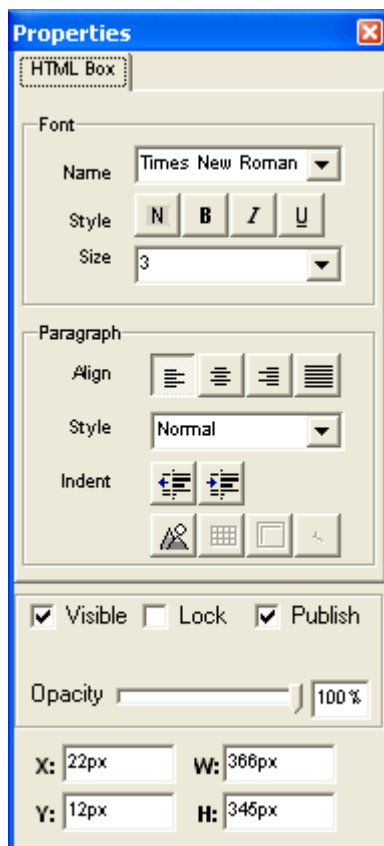
5.4 Scaling Pictures

To scale an image in an HTML box select the text content edit tool  then select the HTML box. Move the cursor over the picture. When the cursor changes to a move arrow cursor  click once on the picture. The picture will show scaling handles around the image. Move the cursor over one of the scaling handles. When the cursor changes to a scaling arrow click down on the handle and drag the cursor in the direction of the in which you want to scale it.



5.5 Editing Inserted Picture Settings

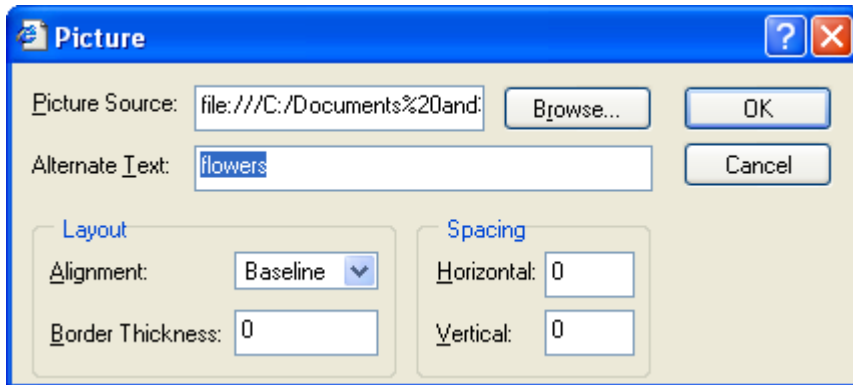
To edit an inserted picture setting select the text content edit tool  then select the HTML box. Move the cursor over the picture. When the cursor changes to a move arrow cursor  click once on the picture. The picture will show selection handles around the image and the Picture Properties button  on Properties window will be enabled.



Select the Picture Properties button  on Properties window or select INSERT >> PICTURE in the main menu




The HTML box picture dialog box will show the current values for the selected picture. Change any values you like and click on OK.



5.6 Inserting Hyperlinks

To enter a hyperlink in an HTML box, select the text or item that should server as a hyperlink and click on one of the following;

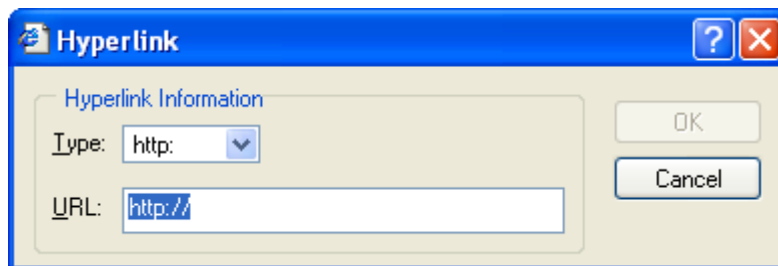
The hyperlink button on the tool bar 

Or select INSERT >> HYPERLINK LINK in the main menu



Select the type of hyperlink, enter the URL and click OK. The URL can be a fully qualified URL or a relative path to a page.

Unlike other objects in NetExpresso, hyperlinks in HTML Boxes that point to other pages within your site are not managed or automatically updated by NetExpresso. So if you make hyperlink in a HTML box to another page in your site and then rename the page, you will have to manually update the hyperlink in the HTML box.

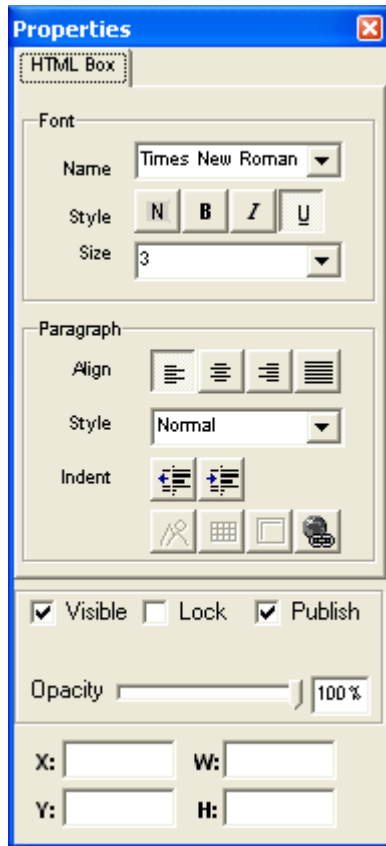


5.7 Editing Hyperlinks

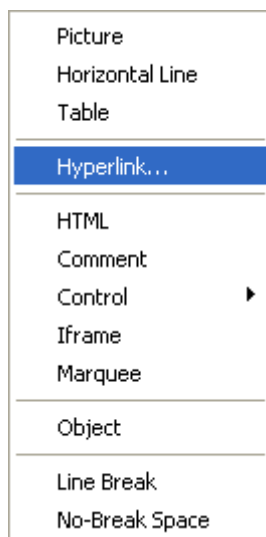
To edit a hyperlink in an HTML box, select the text or item that is a hyperlink and click on one of the following;

The hyperlink button on the tool bar 

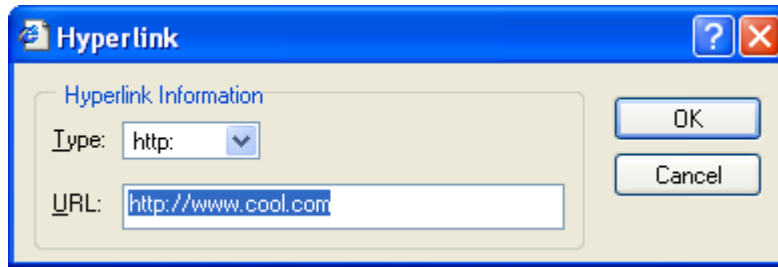
The edit hyperlink button  on the Properties pallet




Or select INSERT >> HYPERLINK LINK in the main menu




This will show the hyperlink dialog box with the current values of the link. Edit as needed and click OK.



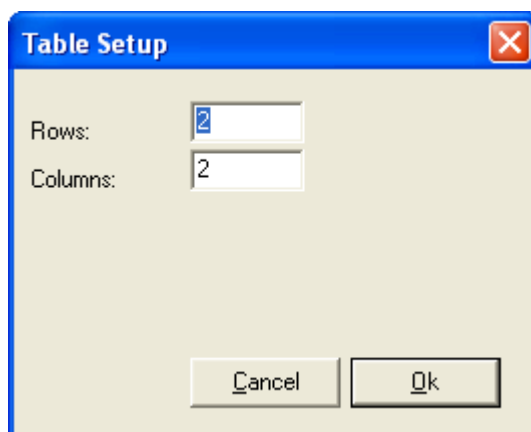
5.8 Inserting Tables

To create a table in an HTML box in one step use the Draw Table Box Tool 



To insert a table in an existing HTML box, select an HTML box with the content edit tool , place the cursor in the position of where the table should be inserted and then select INSERT >> TABLE in the main menu.

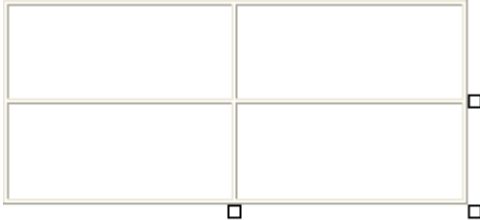



Enter the number of rows and columns and click on OK.

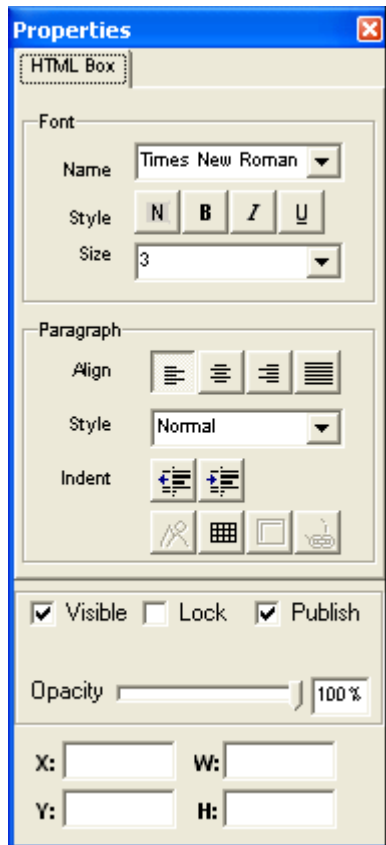


5.9 Editing Tables

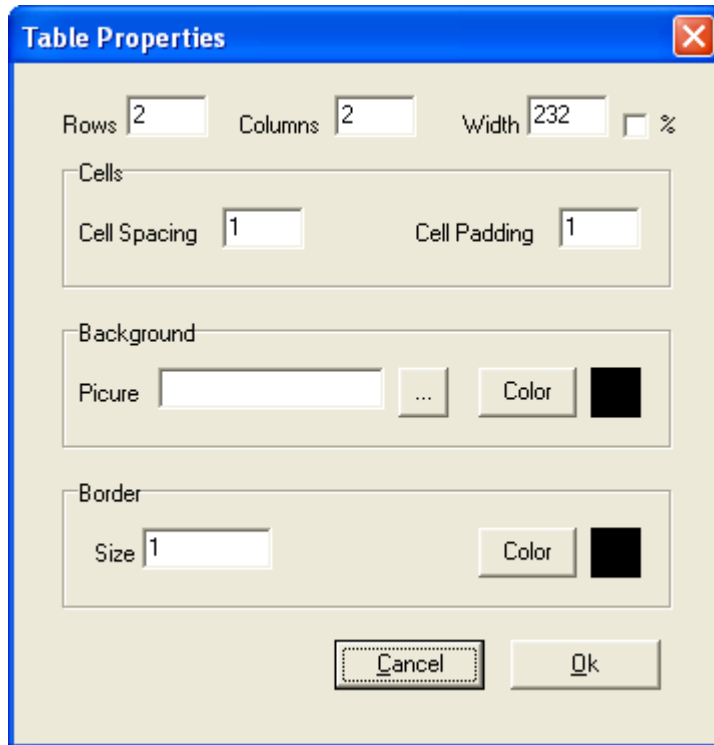
To edit tables in an HTML box select the text content edit tool  then select the HTML box. Move the cursor over the table. When the cursor changes to a move arrow cursor  click once on the table. The table will show selection handles around the table.





Then in the Properties pallet select the edit table button .

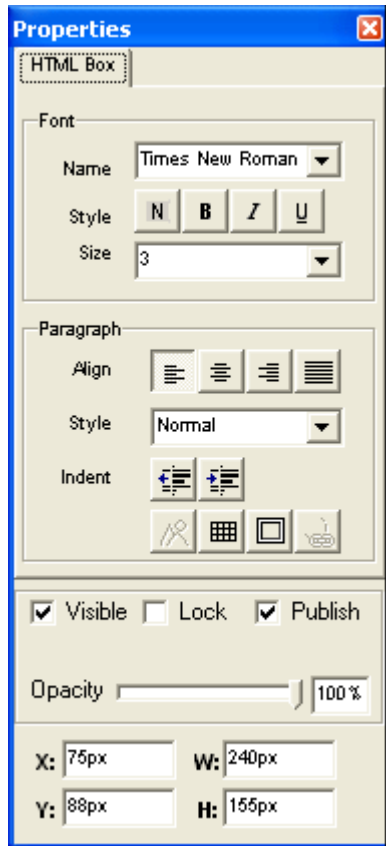


This brings up the Tables Property dialog box which allows you to apply or change table attributes. Click on OK to apply any changes make.

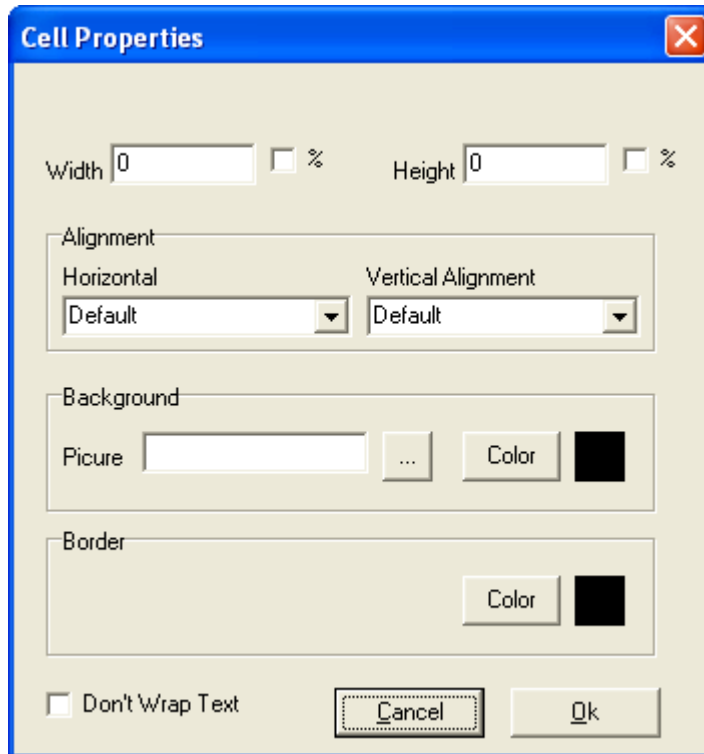


5.10 Editing Cells

To edit a table's cell in an HTML box select the text content edit tool  then select the HTML box. Move the cursor over the table. Click once inside the cell. The cursor should turn to an i-beam and will be blinking inside the cell you are editing. Then click on the cell edit button  on the Properties Pallet.



This opens the cell properties dialog box which allows you to apply or change cell attributes. A value of 0 for the width and/ or height sets the cell to size to automatically adjust based on the table size. Click on OK to apply any changes made.

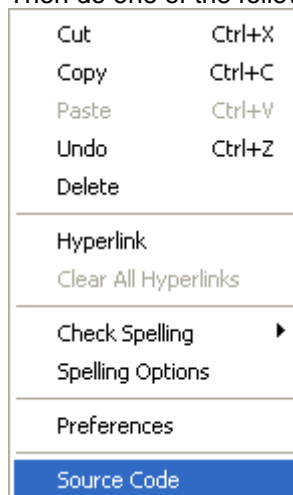


5.11 Editing the Source Code of an HTML box

Although you never have to look at or worry about the HTML code that makes up your web pages, there may be situations where you will want to get your hands on the code that is behind an HTML box like when you want to use an HTML or CSS feature that is not yet implemented through the NetExpresso user interface.

To edit or add code to an HTML box, select the HTML box with the move tool .

Then do one of the following: Select EDIT >> SOURCE CODE in the main menu

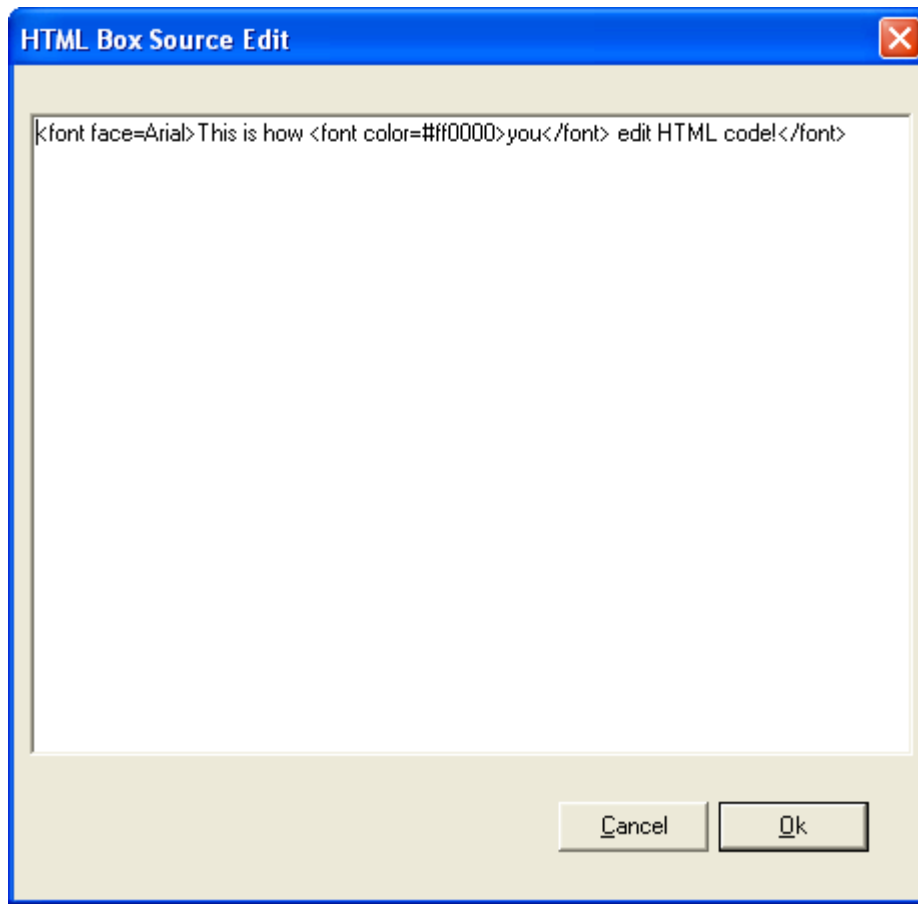


or

Select the "Edit HTML Box Source" button on the Properties Pallet



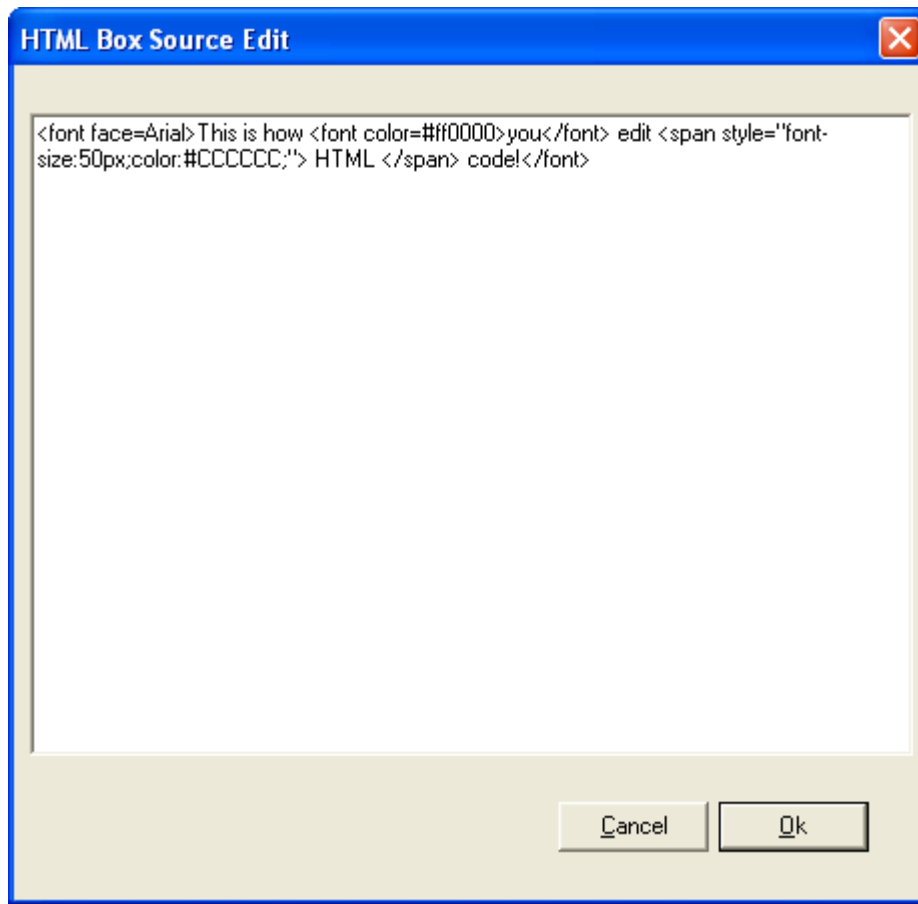
This will open up the HTML source edit window:



for this HTML box:

This is how you edit HTML
code!

Edit the code:



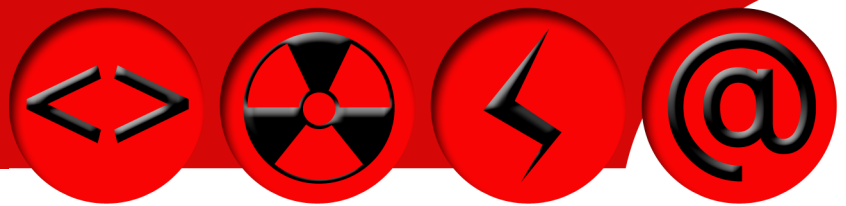
And click OK. The HTML box will then parse and render your HTML code:



NOTES: Any valid HTML code will render. When NetExpresso parses the code it may make small adjustments to the code to improve readability by web browsers.

Chapter

6




Working with Pictures

6 Working with Pictures

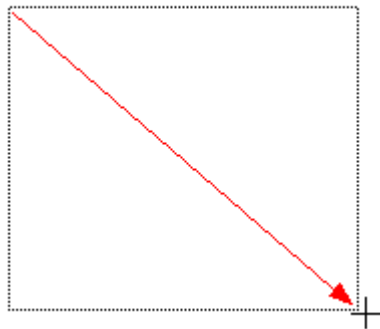
Although you can make Web sites containing only text, Web sites that have pictures and images to reinforce the text message are usually much more interesting, entertaining and compelling. NetExpresso makes using images and pictures in your Web site very easy. You can import pictures and images created in programs like Photoshop, Adobe illustrator, CorelDraw!, PaintShop Pro or just about any graphics program.

6.1 Adding a Picture Box




In NetExpresso, you import a picture into an active picture box.

To create a picture box, choose the picture box tool in the tool palette .




Then click and drag the mouse cursor in any direction.




6.2 Selecting a Picture Box

To select an existing Picture box, select either the move tool  or the content tool  , move the cursor over the box and click.

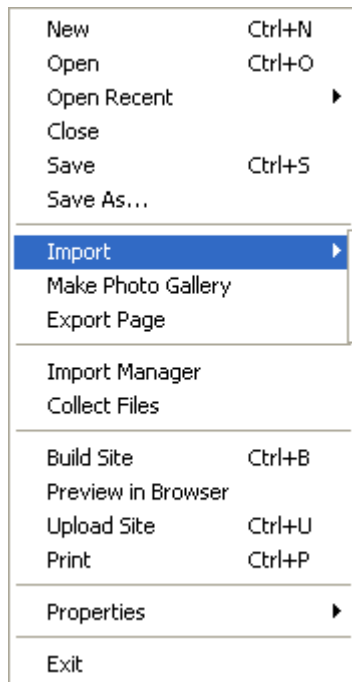
6.3 Importing a Picture or Graphic into a Picture Box.

To import a picture into a picture box, select the content tool   or the move tool  and select a picture box.

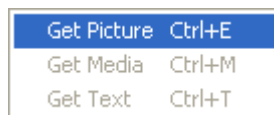
Then select the Import Button  on the top toolbar.

-- or --

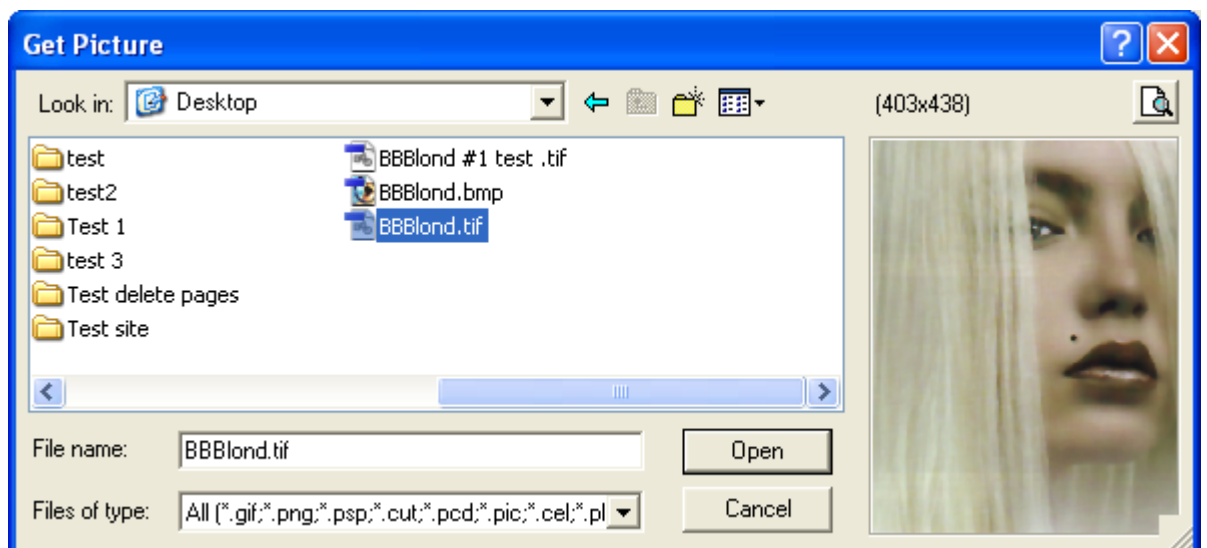
Choose FILE >> IMPORT in the main menu,



then GET PICTURE



Navigate to the picture file select it and click on the OPEN button.

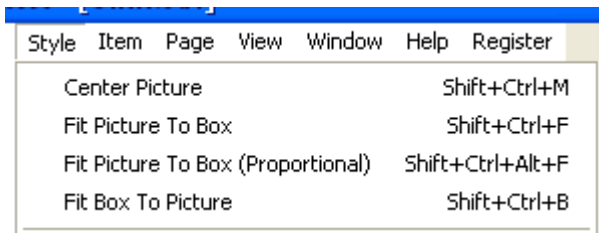


The picture is then imported into the picture box at 72 dpi or less.

Pictures are often-times larger than the picture box itself when they are first imported so you will likely only see an unrecognizable section of the picture.



In most cases you have to scale the picture or adjust the picture box size after importing a picture to see the whole image in the picture box.



To scale the picture to the box size, select the picture box and then choose Style >> Fit Picture To Box, or Style >> Fit Picture To Box (Proportional) in the main menu. To fit the box size to the picture size, choose Style >> Fit Box To Picture in the main menu.



A note about imported picture quality:

When you import a picture into NetExpresso it creates a low resolution (72 dpi) copy of the original picture (called a proxy image) and imports this low resolution copy into the NetExpresso document. The original image is untouched by this process . NetExpresso does this to keep program performance fast and responsive and to keep your NetExpresso document file sizes as small as possible . This resolution is enough to give you a high quality preview of the picture.

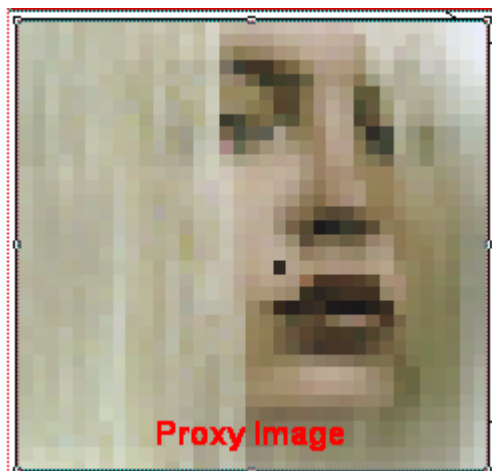
If you import a very large image NetExpresso may reduce the picture resolution to below 72 dpi. When this happens the imported picture may appear to have jagged edges and may appear unclear. This is normal. This is not the output quality of the picture when you publish your Web site. When you publish your Web site NetExpresso takes a new copy of the original image and scales, crops and saves the image at the maximum screen resolution resulting in an optimized high-quality image suitable for the Web.

If you would like to increase the proxy image's quality and the image was not imported at it's full resolution, you can resample the image at progressively higher resolutions by selecting the image and then clicking on STYLE >> IMPROVE PROXY PICTURE QUALITY in the main menu.

Center Picture	Shift+Ctrl+M
Fit Picture To Box	Shift+Ctrl+F
Fit Picture To Box (Proportional)	Shift+Ctrl+Alt+F
Fit Box To Picture	Shift+Ctrl+B
Improve Proxy Picture Quality	
Paragraph Style	▶
Indent	▶
Balance Text Box Text	
New Color	
Edit Color	
Delete Color	
New Style Sheet	
Edit Style Sheet	
Delete Style Sheet	


This will resample the image at a 20% quality increase each time you apply this command. You can apply this command up to 5 times. After you have done this 5 times the proxy image has the same resolution as the original image. To revert back to the lower resolution proxy image, reimport the image.

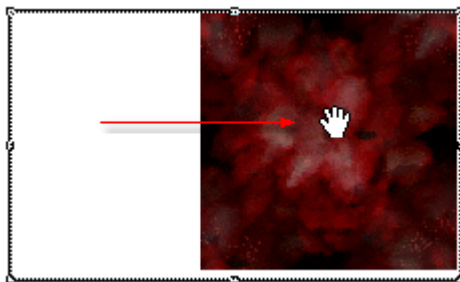
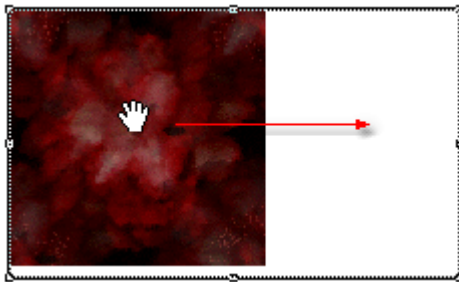
Applying this command can drastically increase the size of your NetExpresso files. If you have resampled images, unused samples are removed from your NetExpresso file first when you close and reopen the NetExpresso file.





6.4 Repositioning a Picture within a Picture Box

To reposition a picture within a picture box, select the content tool , then click and drag the picture in the picture box.

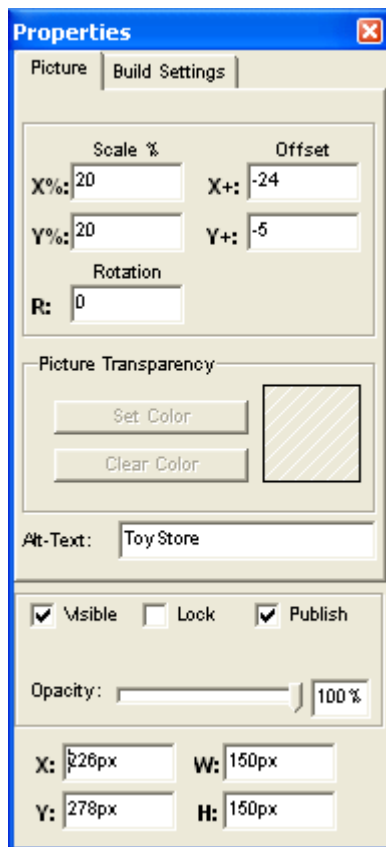


Any part of the picture that extends beyond the picture box frame is clipped. This has the effect of cropping the image.

You can also reposition the picture within the picture box numerically by changing the X+ and or the Y+ values on the properties palette under the picture tab . Remember to confirm the change by hitting the return key after you have changed a value.

You can resize the picture box by selecting it and clicking and dragging one of the resize handles. Or you can resize the picture box numerically by changing the width (W) or height (H) number on the properties palette. Remember to hit the return key after entering

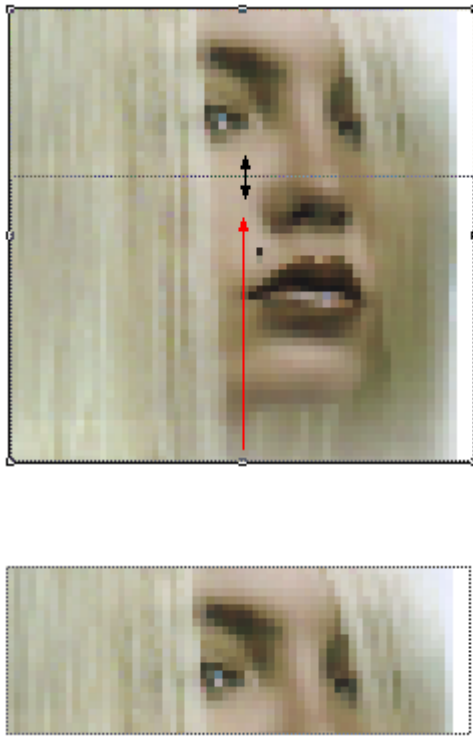
the new numbers to confirm the change.



6.5 Cropping a Picture

To crop a picture, select the picture box and then click and drag one of the handles in towards the image.





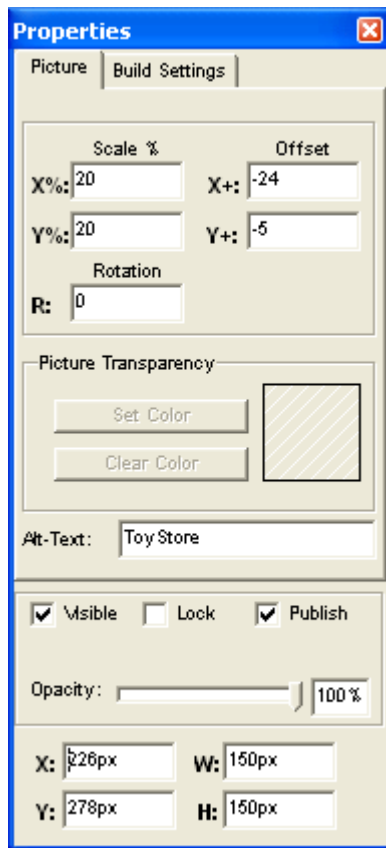
Any part of the picture that extends beyond the picture box frame is clipped. This has the effect of cropping the image.

6.6 Enlarging or Reducing a Picture

To enlarge or reduce a picture inside a picture box use the menu commands under the style menu to automatically apply the correct scaling values to fit the picture inside the picture box.

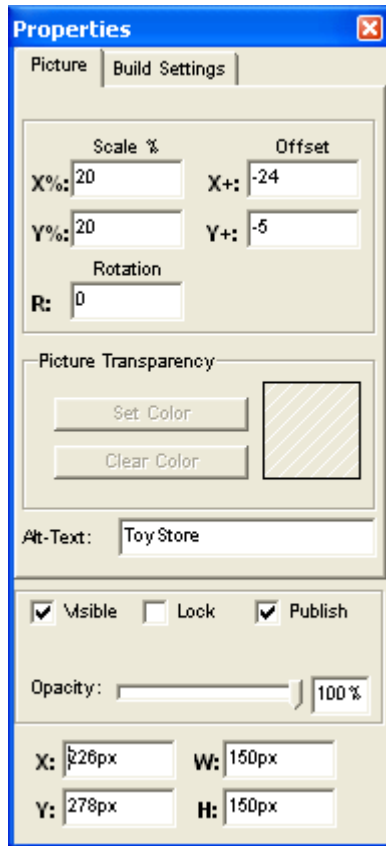
Style	Item	Page	View	Window	Help	Register
	Center Picture					Shift+Ctrl+M
	Fit Picture To Box					Shift+Ctrl+F
	Fit Picture To Box (Proportional)					Shift+Ctrl+Alt+F
	Fit Box To Picture					Shift+Ctrl+B

You can also change the X% or Y% scale percentages values on the properties pallet under the picture tab followed by the return key to confirm the change.



6.7 Rotating Pictures

To rotate a picture select the picture and then change the degree of rotation in R field in the properties pallet

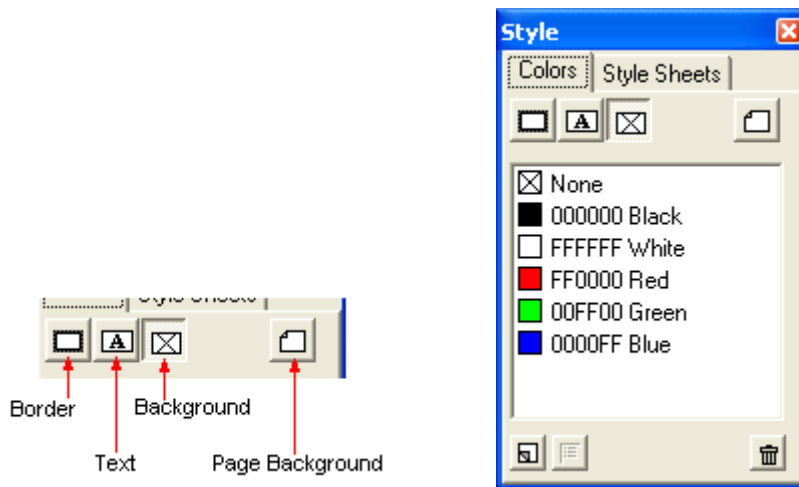


6.8 Transparent Backgrounds

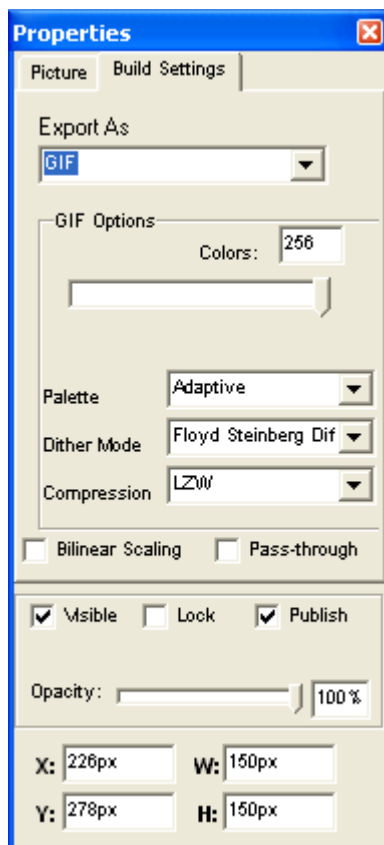
NetExpresso allows you to overlap pictures over other pictures, text, or any other item on a page. Many times it is desirable when you do this to have the background of a picture transparent so items underneath the picture are still visible.



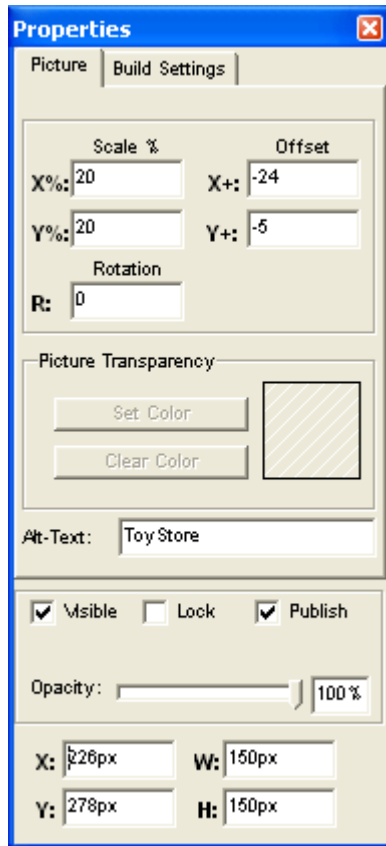
To achieve this effect, select the picture box and change the background color of the picture box to none in the list of colors in the style palette .



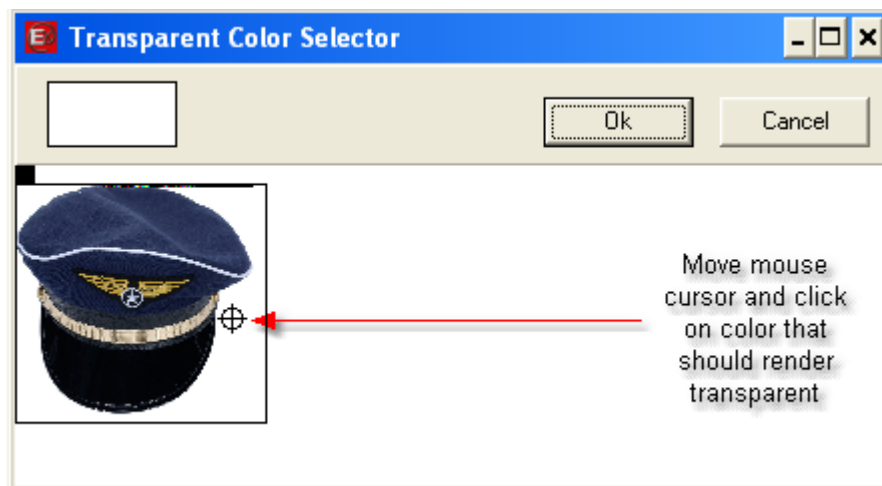
Next, on the properties palette under the Build Settings tab select Export As GIFF.



Finally, click on the Set Color button in the properties palette under the picture tab.



This will bring up the transparent color selector dialogue box. Click on the part of the image you want transparent. The swatch in the upper left-hand corner of the dialog box will change color to indicate which color in the picture will be rendered transparent. After you have selected the color click on OK.



To clear the transparent color, select a picture box then click on the Clear Color button on the properties palette.

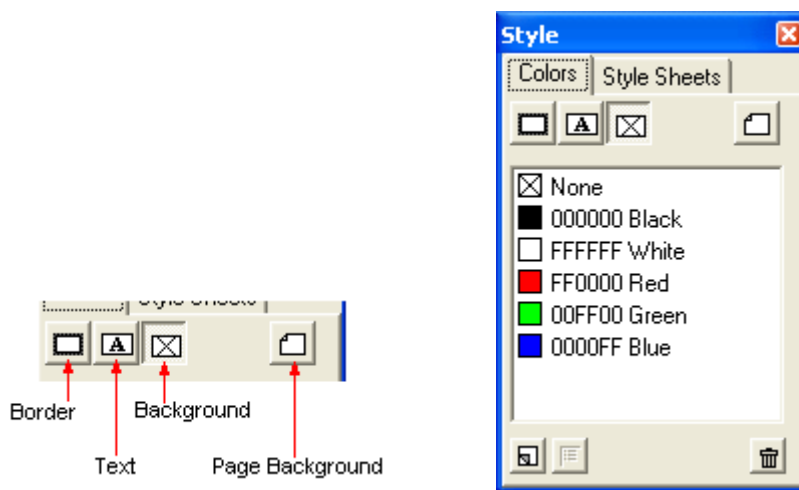
6.9 Draw Squares, Rectangles and Frames

In addition to being used as containers for pictures and images, picture boxes can be used to create squares, rectangles, and frames.



To create a square or rectangle, add a picture box with the picture box tool .

Then change the picture box background color to a color other than "None".



To create a frame, add a picture box with the picture box tool.

Then change the picture box fill color to "None", select Item >> Border in the main menu and apply a border width. The default colour of the border is black. You can, however, apply any color listed on the styles palette under colors tab by clicking on the border button and then clicking on any color in the color list.

6.10 Creating a Photo Gallery

The photo gallery feature automates the production of a website photo gallery.

To create a photo gallery, do the following steps.

- 1) Create a new document [\[4\]](#).
- 2) Add a master page. [\[36\]](#)
- 3) Create your web design on the newly created master page. In the process add one or more picture boxes [\[80\]](#) that should be used as placeholders for the images that will be part of your photo gallery.

4) Select one of the place holder picture boxes on the master page and then select ITEM >> PHOTO GALLERY CONTENT >> PHOTO GALLERY PICTURE BOX. The picture box will display the text "<DYNAMIC>".


5) Repeat step 4 for all the picture boxes on your master page that should serve as image placeholders.

6) If you want to have the possibility to page back and forth through your photo gallery create two text boxes and enter "previous page" in one box and "next page" in the other text box. Select the text in the "previous page" box and select ITEM >> PHOTO GALLERY CONTENT >> PHOTO GALLERY PREVIOUS LINK. Then select the text in the "next page" box and select ITEM >> PHOTO GALLERY CONTENT >> PHOTO GALLERY NEXT LINK. These text boxes will be changed to links hyperlinks that point to the next and previous pages in your photo gallery site. You can create picture based links as well, for example when you want to use a graphic as Next and Previous buttons. Add picture two boxes, import images that will serve as the Next and Previous buttons and then repeat the steps for text links.

7) When you are ready to import images into your photo gallery click on FILE >> MAKE PHOTO GALLERY, then follow the directions in the Photo Gallery Wizard.

When the Photo Gallery Wizard is completed NetExpresso automatically add the number of pages needed to import all of your images and will begin importing and scaling all of the images in the directory you selected in step 7. This process can take several minutes. NetExpresso will only import images in the selected directory and does not import images from sub directories located in your selected directory.

When NetExpresso is done importing your images, you should go to the last page in the document and delete any unused placeholder picture boxes.

8) Publish your site .

You can continue to append new images to your photo gallery document at any time by repeating step 7.

Chapter

7



Working with Lines

7 Working with Lines

In NetExpresso you can create horizontal or vertical lines. The line type can be changed in the Properties window. Lines are contained in boxes. The box itself is not rendered when you publish your site.


When drawing a horizontal line the line is drawn the length of the selection box along the upper inside edge of the selection box. .



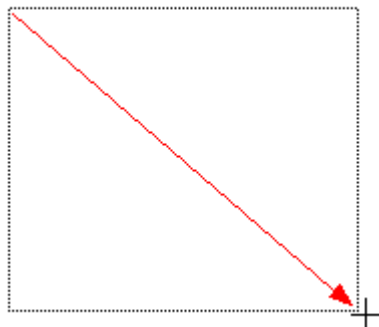
When drawing a vertical line the line is drawn the height of the selection box along the left inside edge of the selection box.



7.1 Adding a Line

To add a line, select the table tool .

Hold down the mouse button and dragged the cursor diagonally down.



When the box is the size you want release the mouse button.




If you are drawing a horizontal line the line is drawn the length of the selection box along the upper inside edge of the selection box. .



If you are drawing a vertical line the line is drawn the height of the selection box along the left inside edge of the selection box.

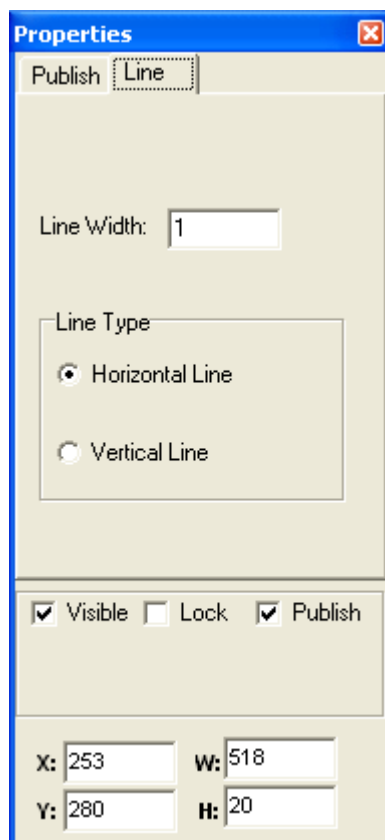


7.2 Selecting a Line

To select an existing line, select either the move tool  or the content tool  , move the cursor over the line box and click.

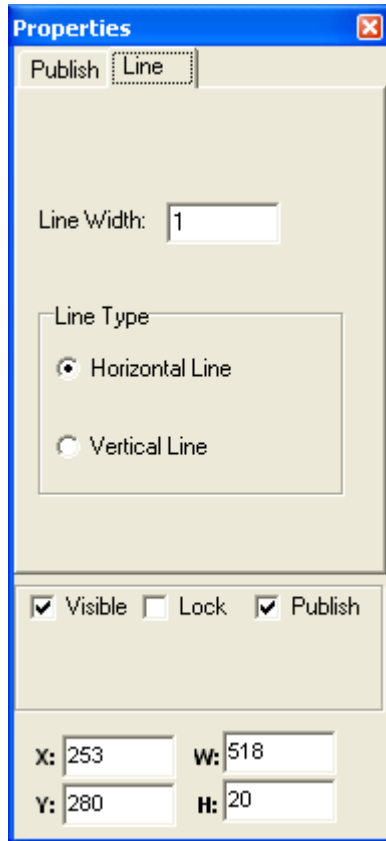
7.3 Changing a line's width

To change a line's width select the line and then in the properties window change the Line Width property.






7.4 Changing a line's direction

To change a line's direction (horizontal line or vertical line) select the line and then in the properties window change the Line Type property.



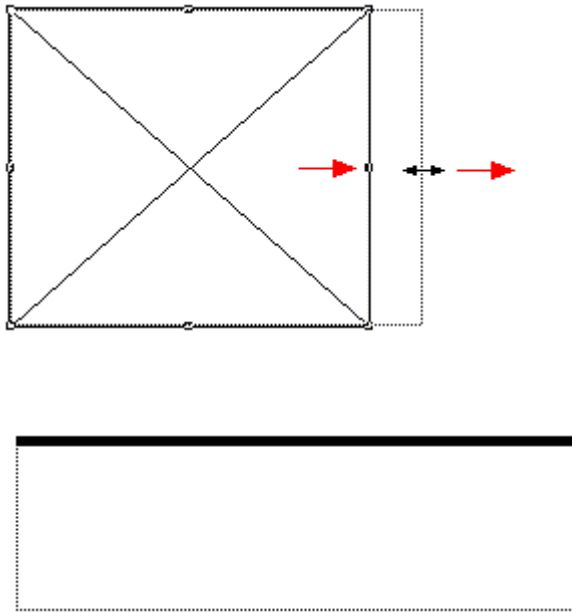
7.5 Resizing Lines

To resize a text box, select the move tool  or content tool  , then move the cursor over one of the eight handles.

The cursor will then change to a resizing cursor.

When the resizing cursor is displayed, hold down the mouse button and drag the handle in the direction you want.

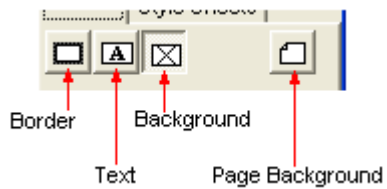
Released the mouse button when the text box is the size you want.



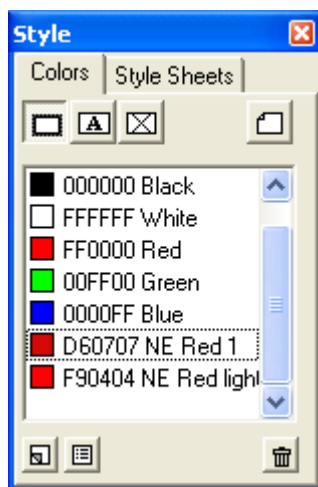
7.6 Changing a Line's Color

To change a line's color select it.

Select the Background button on the color window.

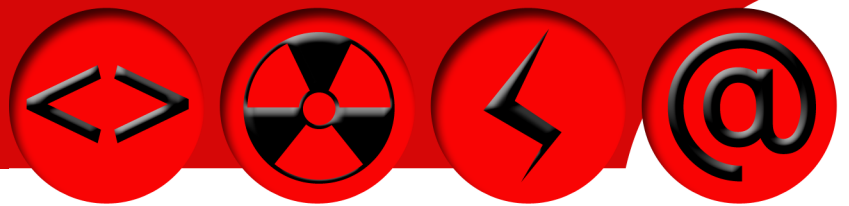


Next select the desired color.



Chapter

8



Working with Controls

8 Working with Controls

Controls are used usually to create forms. Forms are a collection of one or more controls that work together to collect information from a Web site visitor. The visitor enters information in controls on the form like entering their name in a text field or interacts with controls like drop down lists where a list of choices is presented to the web visitor. When the web visitor is done filling out a form, they submit this information to a new web page that processes or records the information. Usually you have to write a server side script or program that processes the information submitted from your form. These scripts are usually written in languages like ASP, PHP and Perl among others. How to write server side scripts goes far beyond the scope of this user guide but there are scripts available for free on the internet or usually if your Internet service provider supports server side scripts they can usually give you tips on how to add these to your web site.

NetExpresso lets you add all the common controls used on the web. Controls in NetExpresso (just like picture and text) are box based. To add a new control just select the control tool from the tool bar and click and drag the cursor across the screen to create the control box. The control box contains the control. Controls differ from text boxes and pictures in one respect, you do not edit the content of a control with the content tool. To change the setting or content of a control you must always use the properties palette. Controls are "non functional" in your NetExpresso document and only become functional and show content when you publish your site and view it in a browser.

Controls are always part of the default page form. The default page form's settings can be accessed by choosing Page >> Form >> Setup in the main menu.

8.1 Adding a Control

To add a new control select the desired control tool from the tool bar



The Button Tool.

The button tool allows you to add a new button.



The Check Box Tool.

The check box tool allows you to add a new check box .



The Radio Button Tool.

The radio button tool allows you to add a new Radio button.



The Text Field Tool.

The text field tool allows you to add a new text field.



The Text Area Tool.

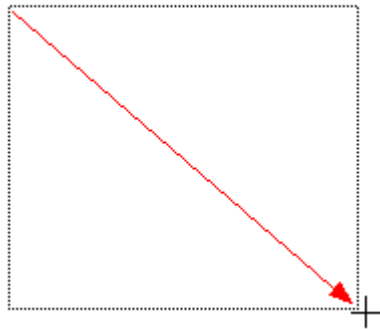
The text area tool allows you to add a new text area .



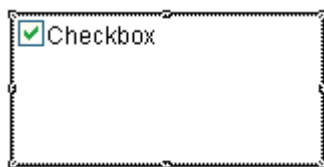
The List Tool.

The list tool allows you to add a new lists or drop down list.


Click and drag the cursor across the screen to create the control box.



The control box contains the control.



8.2 Selecting a Control

To select an existing control on your page, select the move tool , move the cursor over the box and click.

8.3 Moving a Control

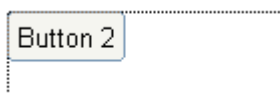
Controls, like other page items in NetExpresso, can be positioned any place on your page.

To move a control, select the move tool .

Select the control on the page.

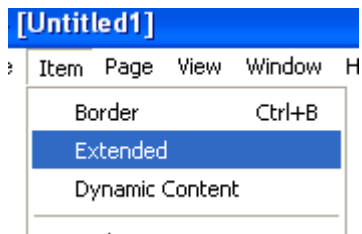
Click and drag the control to a new position.

8.4 Button

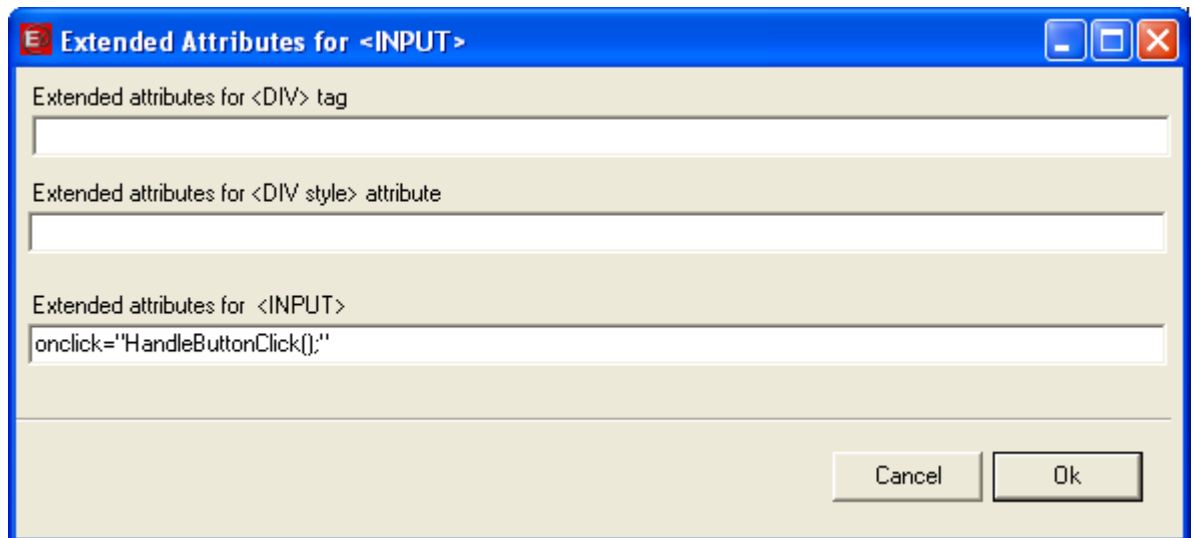


The button is usually used to submit or clear information in a form. If you select "Button" as the button type then the button can be used to trigger any kind of action.

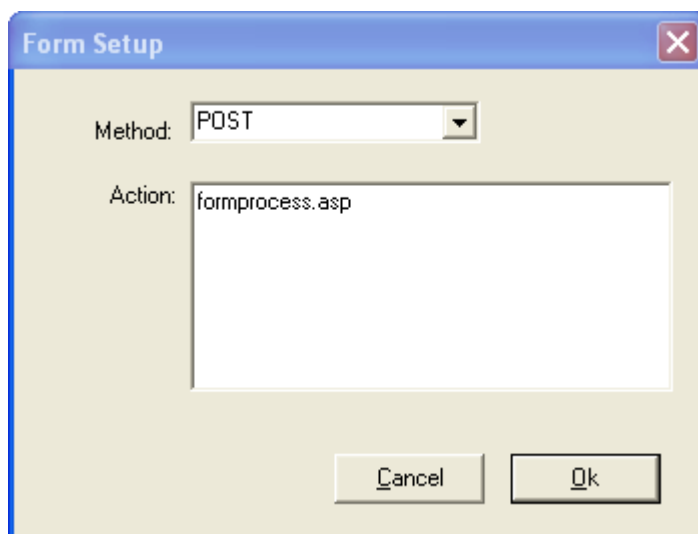
In this case you will need to write an event handler for the "onclick" event for the button. You can add this event handler by selecting the button and then Item >> Extended in the main menu.



This will bring up the Extended Attributes dialog box for the <INPUT> tag . If you are using Java Script you could enter the following code in the "Extended Attributes for <INPUT>" field; onclick="HandleButtonClick();" or whatever your event handler function name is.



If you select Submit as the button type then the button will trigger the form to be submitted as defined in the form setup which you can access under Page >> Form >> Setup in the main menu.

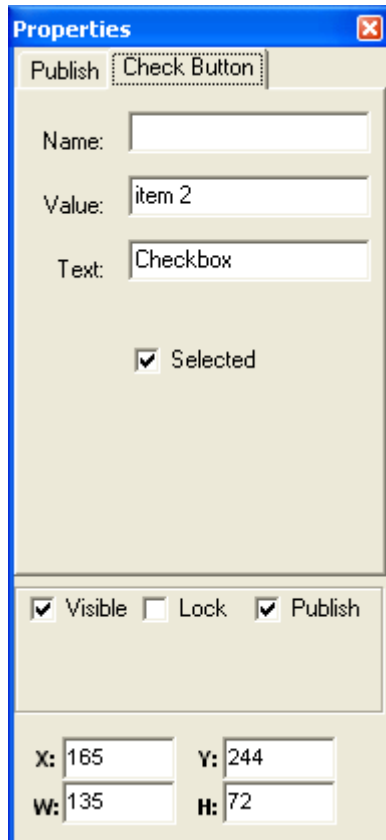


If the button type is Reset then pressing the button will cause all information in the form to be cleared. To change the text displayed in the Button, change the Value attribute of the Button in the Properties palette.

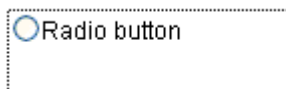
8.5 Checkbox



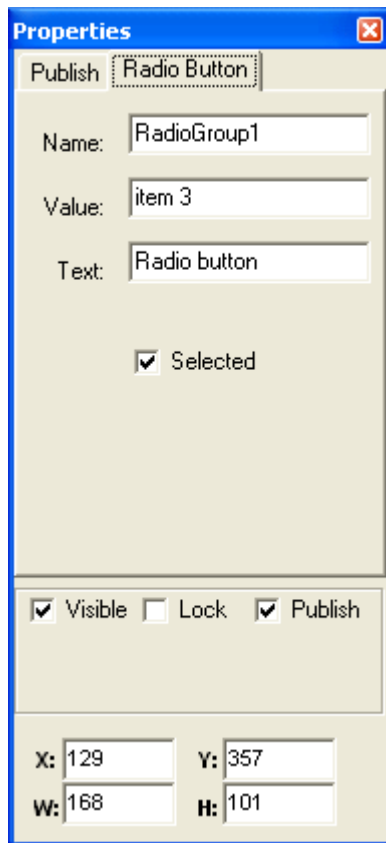
The check box control is used to collect some kind of boolean value (a YES or NO / True or False value). Check boxes work independently from other check boxes on your page. To change the text displayed next to the check box, change the Text attribute in the Properties palette. To change the check box to be unchecked or checked, change the Selected attribute in the Properties palette.



8.6 Radio Button



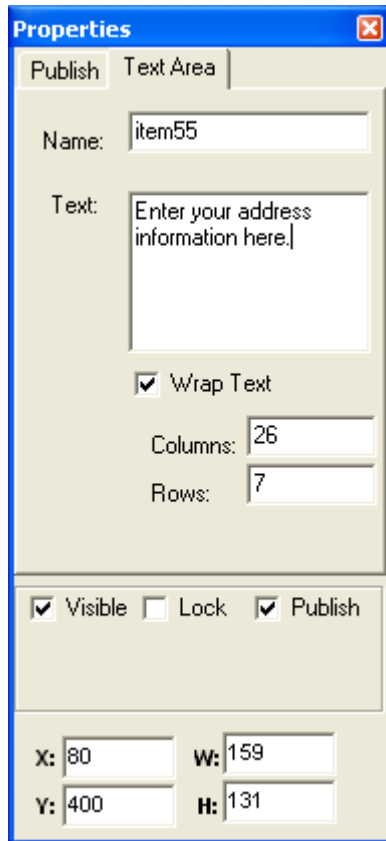
The radio button works just like the check box except the radio button works together with other radio buttons on your page when the name attribute of the Radio buttons is the same. When one radio button is selected all the other radio buttons in the same group are automatically deselected. Whichever radio button is selected at the time of form submission sends its value to the form processor. The group name, the value of the radio button, the text displayed next to the radio button and whether the radio button is selected or not can be changed in the Properties palette.



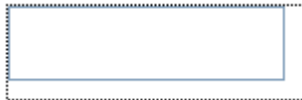
8.7 Text Field



The Text field control is used to collect a short single line of text. In the Properties palette you can view and edit attributes of a text field. These attributes include the name of the text field, the value of the text field, the number of visible letters in the text field, the maximum number of letters in the text field and whether or not the text field is a password field.



8.8 Text Area



The Text Area Control is used to collect longer, multi-lined text. You can change attributes for the text area in the Properties palette. These attributes include the text area Name, Text in the text area, whether or not the Text Wraps, and the number of Columns and Rows .

Properties

Publish Text Area

Name: item55

Text: Enter your address information here.

Wrap Text

Columns: 26

Rows: 7

Visible Lock Publish

X: 80 W: 159

Y: 400 H: 131

8.9 List Box

List Box Control is used to make a list of items. The list box control can appear as a drop down list or as a fully visible list. To make a drop down list, change the Size attribute of the list control to 1. To make a fully visible list change the Size attribute to a number greater than 1. To add items to the list click on the Add button in the properties palette. Enter the "Choice" and its corresponding Value below. The Choice Text is the text that is actually displayed in the list and the Value text is what is sent to the form processing page. To edit an item in the list, choose the item in the list and click on the Edit button. To delete an item in the list, select the item in the list and then click on the Delete button. To change the position of a list item, select the item and then move it up or down in the list with the up or down arrow. Items in the list are not displayed in the control while you are designing the page in NetExpresso, only when you view the published page in a web browser. Attributes that you can edit in the properties palette include the name of the list box, whether you can do multiple selections or not, the number of rows visible (size attribute), the choices and their corresponding values in the list, an add new list item button, edit list item button, delete item list button and buttons to change the of the item position.

Properties ✖

Publish List Box

Name:

Multiple Size:

Choice	Value	X
visa	visa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Master Card	mc	<input type="checkbox"/>

Visible Lock Publish

X: W:
Y: H:

Chapter

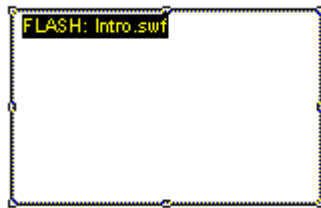
9



Working with Multimedia

9 Working with Multimedia

The Media Box allows you to import Media items other than pictures and images into your web page. Multimedia items are box based. You must draw a Media box and then import the media file into the Media box. Media items are not shown when you import them into NetExpresso but only when you publish your site and view it in a web browser. NetExpresso shows a reference text to the item indicating that the Mediabox is loaded with a Media item and the box size itself shows you the area that the imported media will be displayed in. Imported media is scaled to the size of the media box when displayed in a browser.

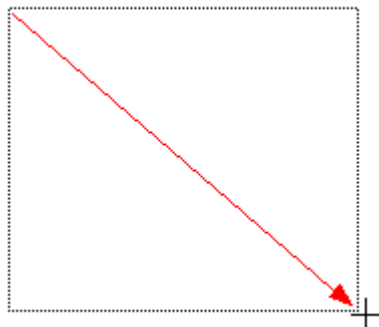


9.1 Importing Multimedia

To import media to your page, select the Media Box tool in the tool bar



Click and drag the cursor to draw the box.

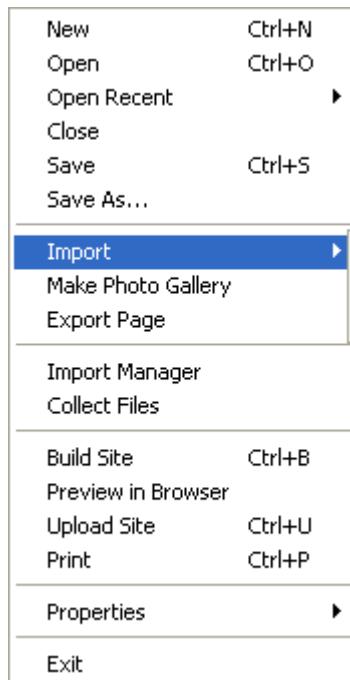


Then to load the box with media click on the Import Button

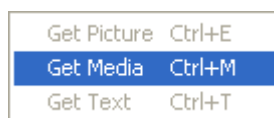


-- or --

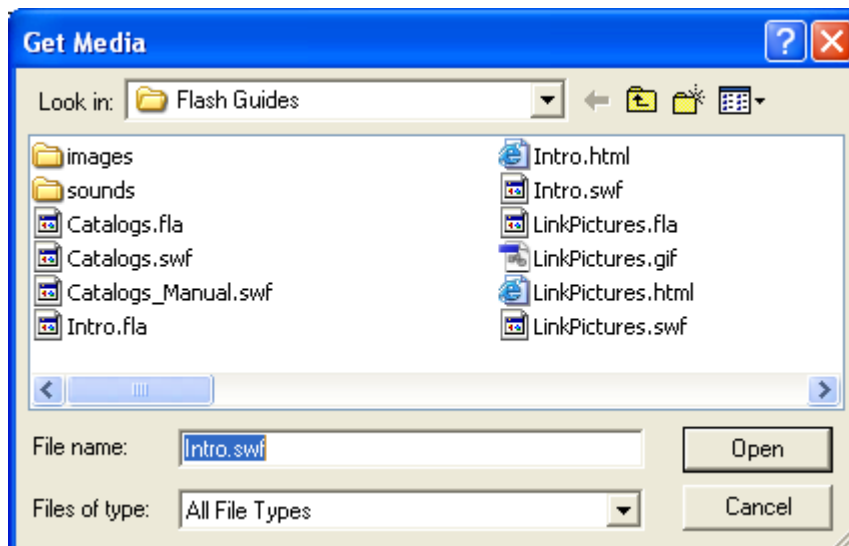
Choose FILE >> IMPORT.



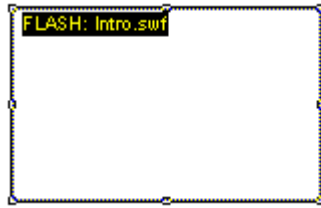
and then GET MEDIA



Navigate to and select the media file you want to import



The media type is automatically determined based on the extension of the file that is imported.



If the extension is not recognized, it is assumed you want to create a file download link to the file.

If the imported media is graphical, the media is not rendered in NetExpresso. The area the media will be displayed in when viewed in a browser is displayed instead along with the type of media and the media file name.

9.2 Manually Changing the Media Type

You can manually change the media type in the media box by changing the Media Type attribute in the Properties Palette.



9.3 Multimedia Types

Flash files - SWF files

File Download Links - Any file type. When the media box is loaded with a download file and is published and shown in your browser, the reference text is the text shown as the default download link text. You can change this to show a custom download text by filling

in the Download Link Text attribute in the Properties Palette

Acrobat PDF - PDF files

Generic Plugins

MPEG and QuickTime Movies

Real Audio

SVG Graphics

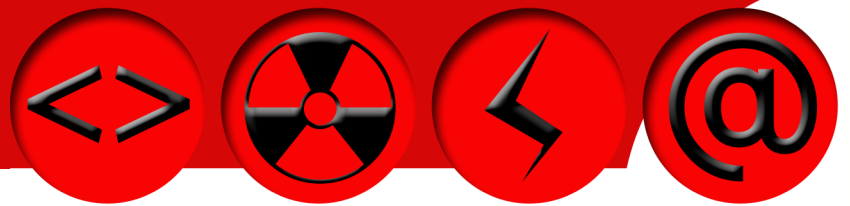
Java Appellates

MP3 Files

Director files

Chapter

10



Hyperlinks

10 Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks let you link to other pages in your NetExpresso document, to pages on other web sites and just about anything else you can link to on the Internet. Picture boxes, areas of a picture, text boxes, and individual letters or words in a text box can server as hyperlinks.

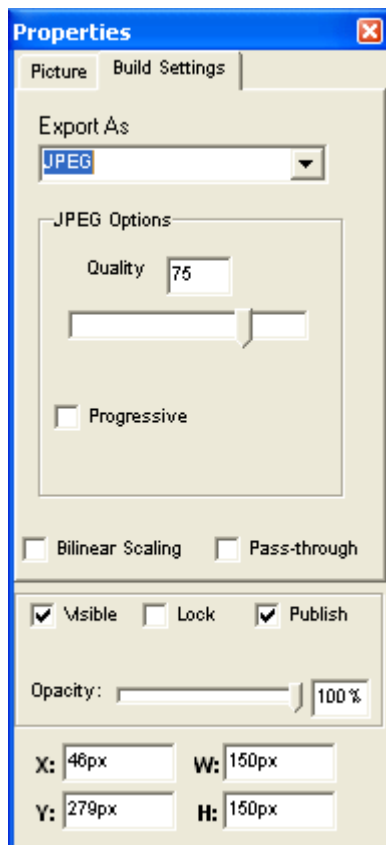
In order to have a complete picture box or complete text box serve as a hyperlink the box must be exported in any format other than HTML.

To have a word or letter in a text box serve as a hyperlink the text box must be published in HTML format.

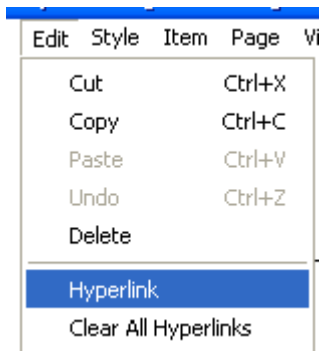
When you create a hyperlink to a page in your NetExpresso document NetExpresso keeps track of the hyperlink and automatically updates the hyperlink if you change the name of the linked page's file name or title so you never have to worry about broken links within your NetExpresso document.

10.1 Picture Box & Text Box Hyperlinks

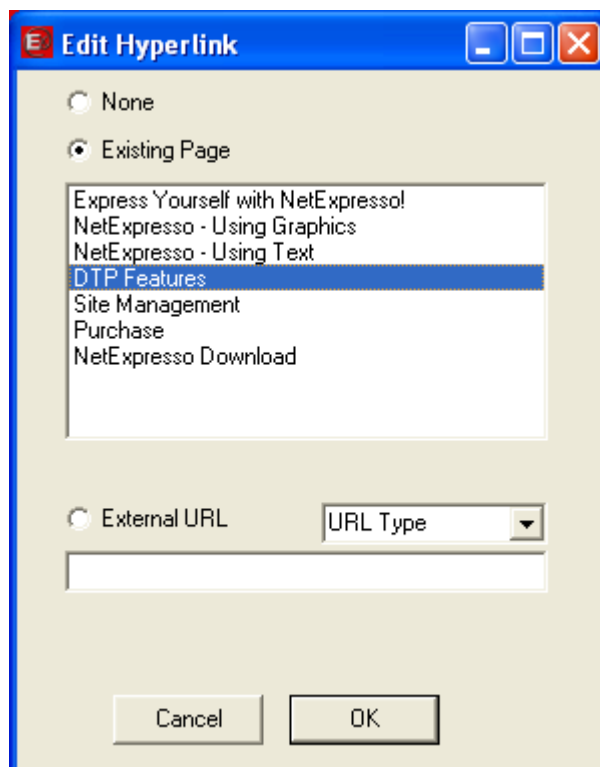
To make a complete picture box or text box server as a hyperlink, make sure it is being exported as a JPG, GIFF or PNG file,



Select the box, then choose Edit >> Hyperlink in the main menu.

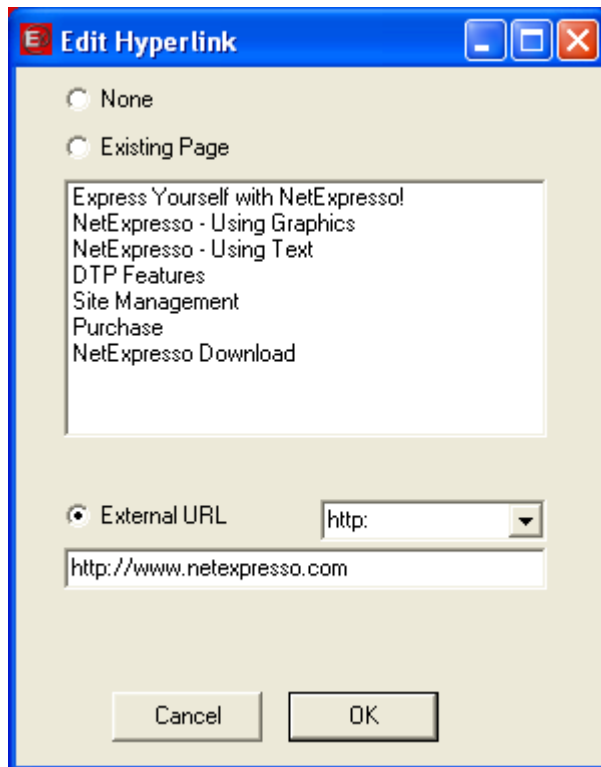


This will open the Edit Hyperlink dialog box.



To link to an existing page in your NetExpresso document, just select the page in the page list.

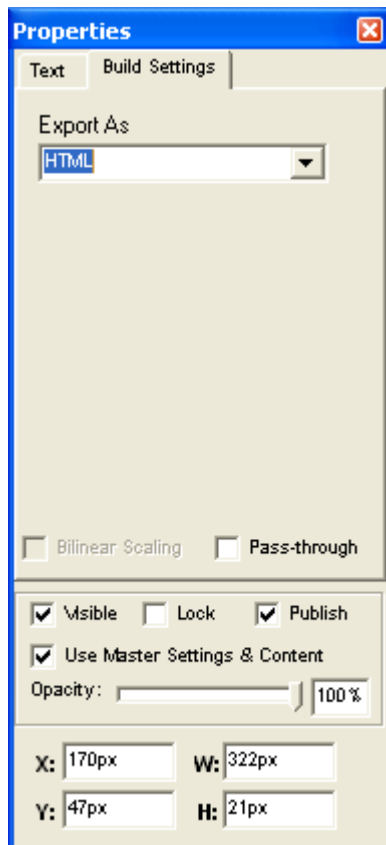
To create a hyperlink to an external item, fill in the complete URL under the External URL radio button.





You can use the drop down list to automatically fill in the first part of the URL. Click on OK to save the link.

10.2 Word and Letter Hyperlinks

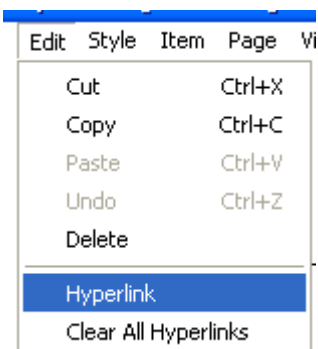
To make one or more words or a letter a hyperlink, select a text box and make sure the text box is set to export as HTML text.



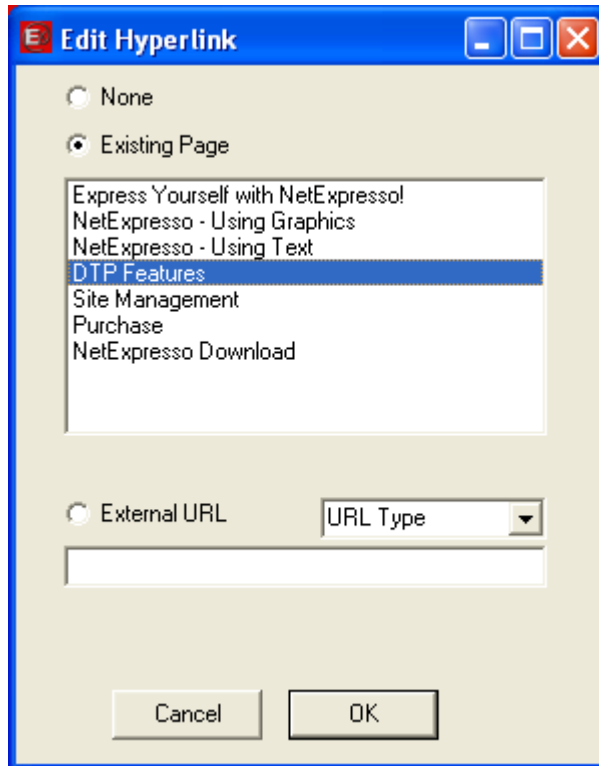
With the content tool  , highlight the text in the text box that should server as a link.

NetExpresso breaks through the font barrier of traditional web programs. Use **any font** in any size in any color and style! Standard fonts are published as regular HTML text. Unusual fonts are

Then choose Edit >> Hyperlink in the main menu.

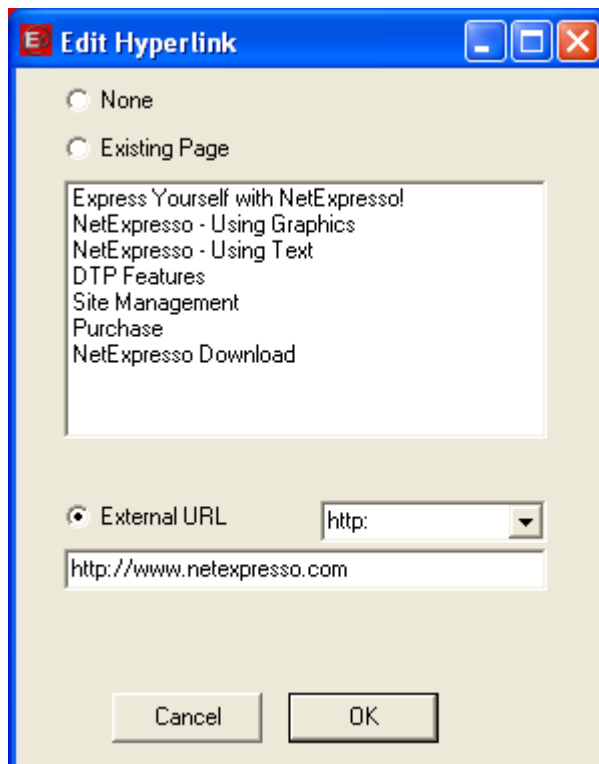


This will open the Edit Hyperlink dialog box.



To link to an existing page in your NetExpresso document, just select the page in the page list.

To create a hyperlink to an external item, fill in the complete URL under the External URL radio button.

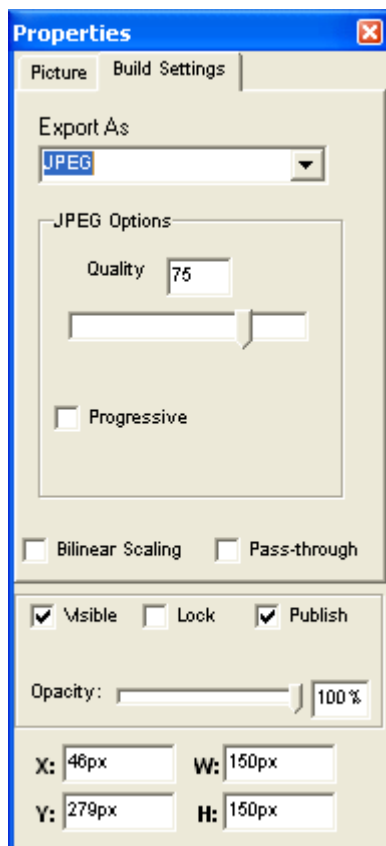


You can use the drop down list to automatically fill in the first part of the URL. Click on OK to save the link.

There will be no visible indication of the hyperlink in your text in NetExpresso, however, when your site is published your text link will be visible.

10.3 Image Maps

To create areas in a picture box that are hyperlinks, select the picture box and make sure the picture box is being published as a JPG, GIFF or PNG file.



Then select the Image Map tool on the tool bar .

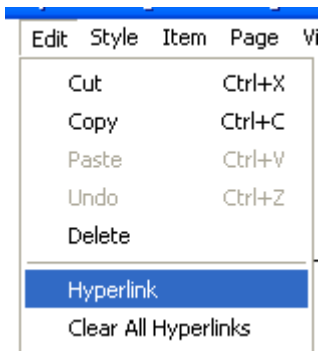
Draw the image map just like any box by clicking down and dragging the cursor across the area of the picture you want to have as a hyperlink.



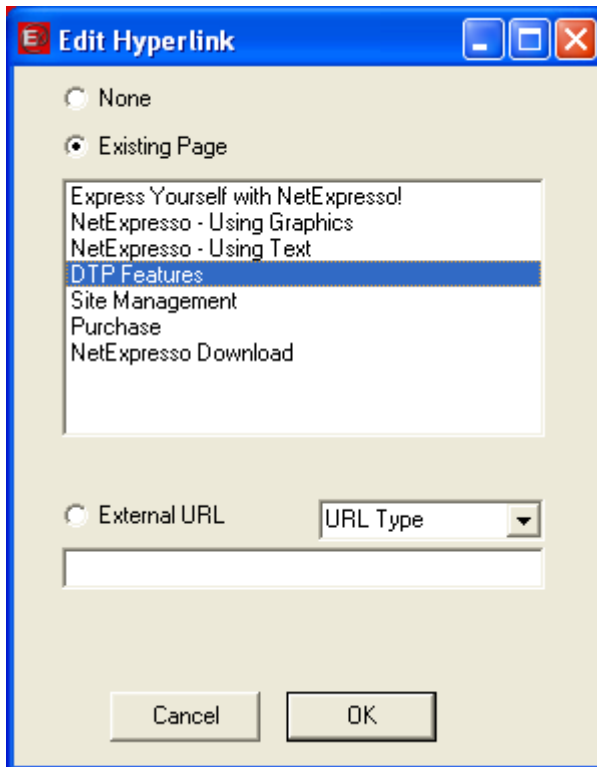
The image map can be repositioned and resized using the move tool.



Then choose Edit >> Hyperlink in the main menu.



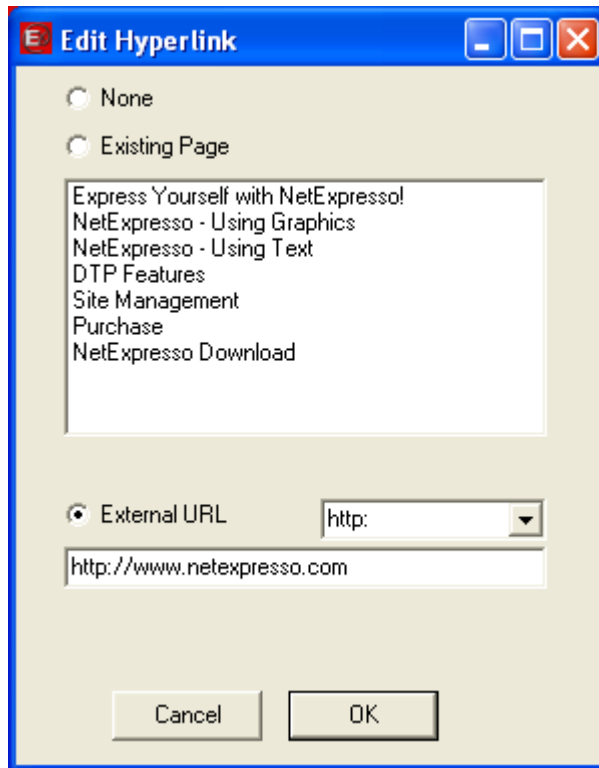
This will open the Edit Hyperlink dialog box.



To link to an existing page in your NetExpresso document just select the page in the page

list.

To create a hyperlink to an external item fill in the complete URL under the External URL radio button.



You can use the drop down list to automatically fill in the first part of the URL. Click on OK to save the link.

You can have as many image maps on an image as you need. In order for the image map to work it has to be drawn within a picture box. If you move the picture box the image map(s) must be moved manually as well.

10.4 Clearing Hyperlinks

To clear all hyperlinks in a text box, picture box or image map choose Edit>> Clear All Hyperlinks in the main menu.

To clear an individual hyperlink select the Picture Box, Text Box or Text, then choose Edit >> Hyperlinks in the main menu. Select the None radio button and then OK in the Edit Hyperlink dialog box.

Chapter

11



Layout Utilities

11 Layout Utilities

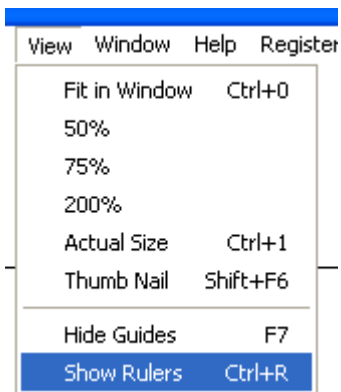
Layout utilities are additional tools and features that assist you in working efficiently and in creating professional looking web sites.

11.1 Rulers

Rulers run along the width and height of the document window. The unit of measurement is pixels.



To show or hide the rulers, choose View >> Show / Hide Rulers or press the F7 key on the keyboard.



11.2 Item Guides

Item Guides outline a Text Box or Picture Box or any other page item's box area and are not published when you publish your document. Item guides are shown as default.

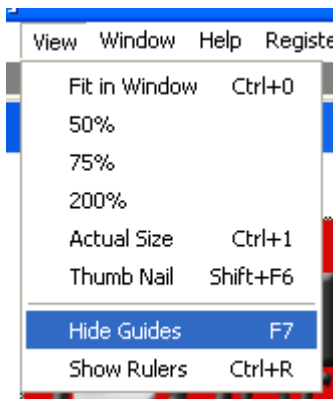
Text Box with Item Guides showing:



Text Box with Item Guides hidden:

Idea●-

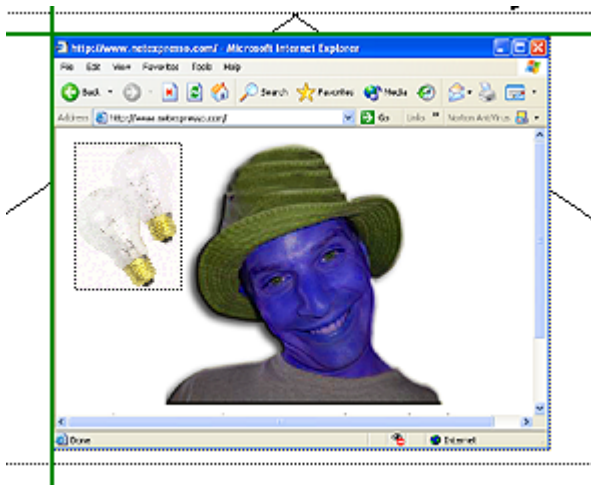
To hide or show item guides choose View >> Hide / Show Guides or press the F7 key on the keyboard.



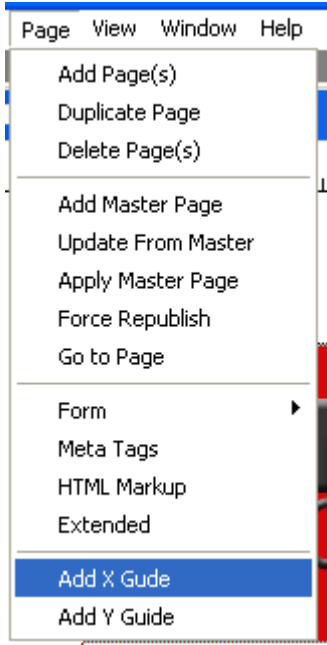
11.3 Alignment Guides

Alignment guides help you keep items aligned with one another. Alignment Guides are not published when you publish your document. Alignment guides behave just like other page items in your document, they can be copied, pasted, moved with the move tool or numerically positioned, moved to the back, to the front or in between other items in the page items stack order.

When the left or top sides of a page item touch a guide the item will "stick" to the guide indicating that the page item is aligned with the alignment guide.

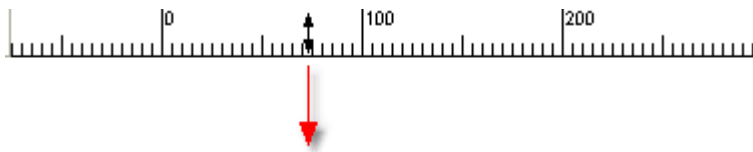


To add an alignment guide to your page, choose Page >> Add X Guide or Page >> Add Y Guide in the main menu.

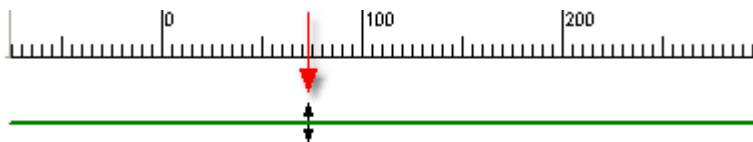


If the page rulers are visible you can also add guides by selecting the move tool and then clicking down on one of the rulers and dragging the mouse cursor on to the page.

1.)

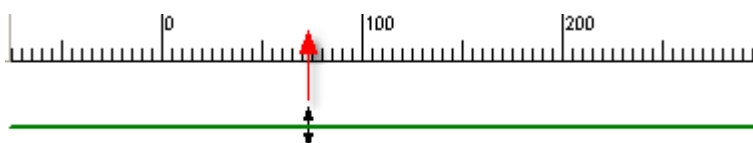


2.)

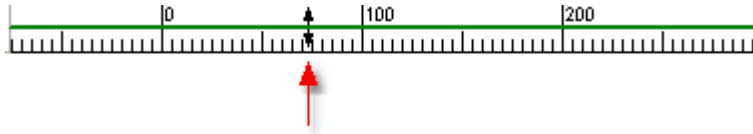


To delete a guide, click on the guide with the move tool and drag it onto a page ruler and release the mouse button.

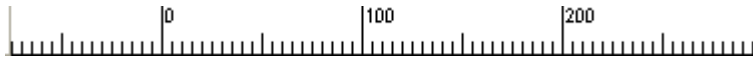
1.)



2.)



3.)



Or select the guide and hit the delete key or Edit >> Delete in the main menu.

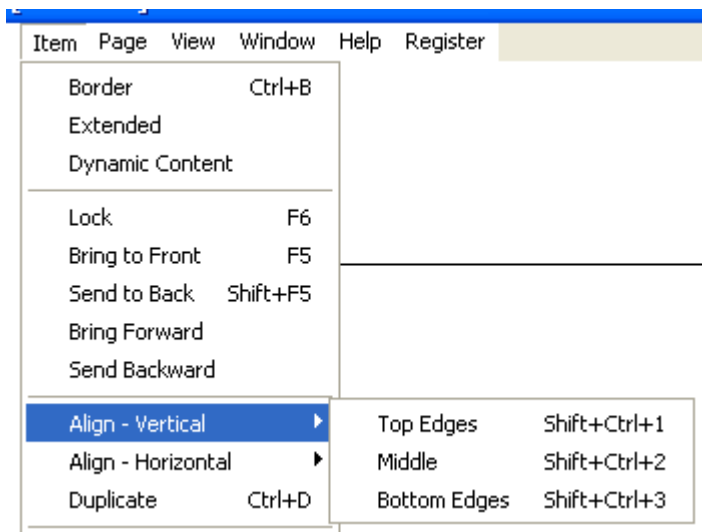
11.4 Align

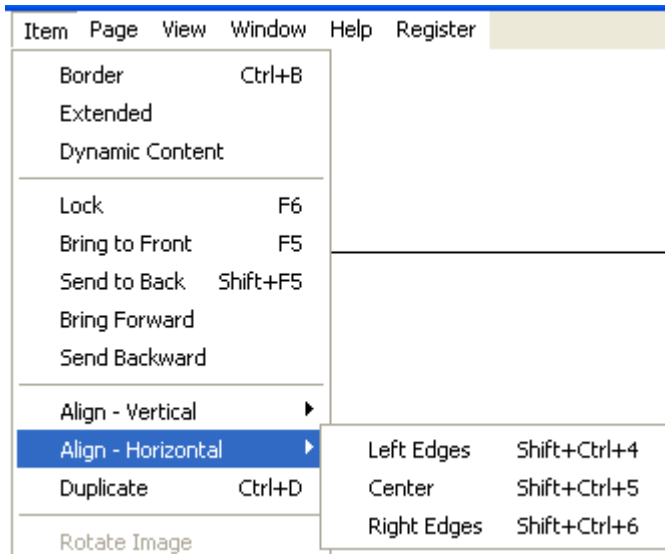
Align will automatically align multiply selected items.

To align items select the move tool, then select an empty area of the page to make sure no items on the page are selected.

Hold down the shift key and then individually click on all the items that should be aligned.

Next, click on Item >> Align - Vertical >> (and then the edge you want to align to) or Item >> Align - Horizontal >> (and then the edge you want to align to).





11.5 Multi Select and Move

You can select multiple items on your page and move them at the same time.

To do this select the move tool, then select an empty area of the page to make sure no items on the page are selected. Hold down the shift key and then individually click on all the items that should be moved.

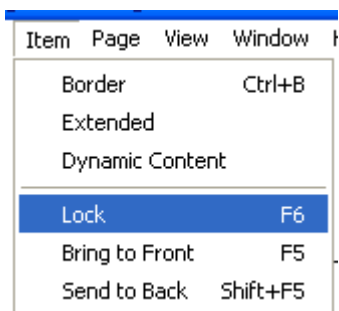
After selecting the last item click on one of the items that is already selected. Drag the mouse cursor to move the group of selected items.

Release the mouse button when you have moved the selected items to the desired location.

11.6 Locking / Unlocking Page Items

To lock a page item so that it can't be moved, select a page item and then

Item >> Lock in the main menu or press on the F6 key.



To unlock the item again, select the item and then

Item >> Unlock in the main menu or press on the F6 key.

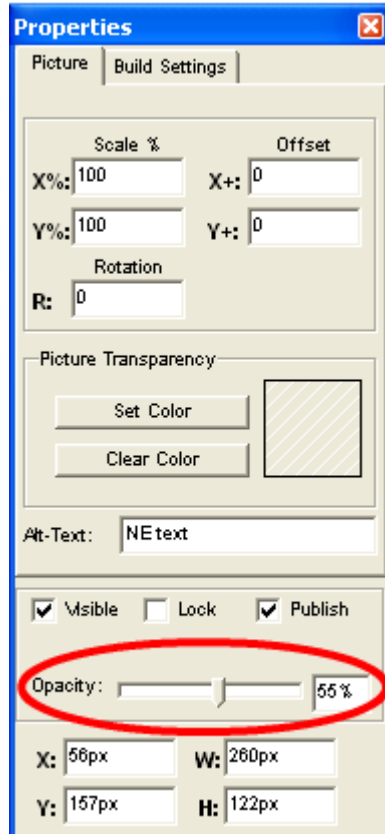
11.7 Opacity

You can make any object in your layout semi transparent by changing its opacity setting. Any object in your layout can be made semi transparent including, images, text, and even all the controls like buttons, check boxes etc.

To change the opacity of an item, select it



and then on the Properties pallet use the Opacity slider to change the opacity setting.



The item is rendered with the opacity setting.

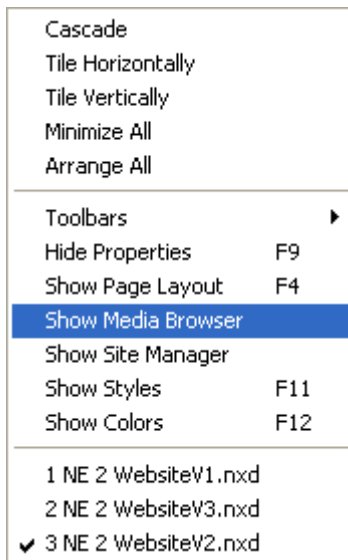


When you change the opacity setting for controls, the controls do not render the opacity in the design tab but will render the control with your selected opacity setting when it is shown in the preview tab and when the item is shown in a web browser. All other items will preview your opacity setting in the design tab.

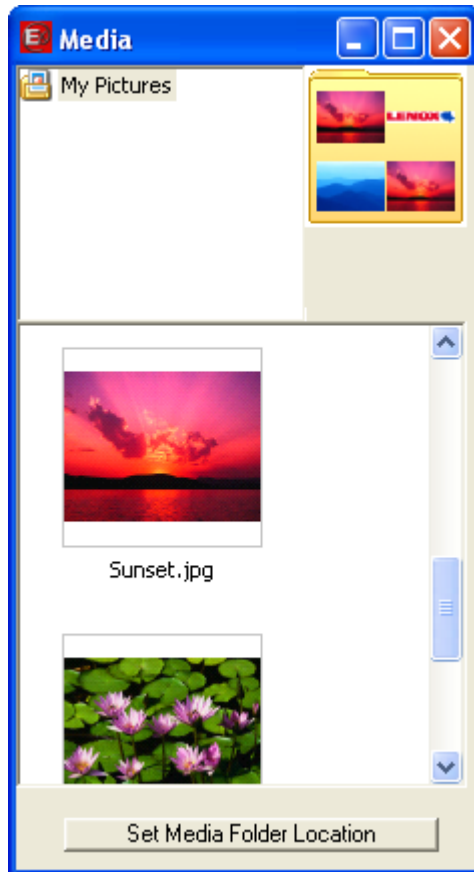
11.8 Media Browser

The media browser lets you set a folder location for resources and media files that you use to import into your NetExpresso document.

To show the media browser select WINDOW >> SHOW MEDIA BROWSER



This brings up the Media Browser window.



To set the source of your files to be imported, select the Set Media Folder Location button and browse to the folder.

Then to add a resource just drag it from the Media Browser to the page. NetExpresso will automatically determine the correct type of box to place on the page and will import the resource into the box. The default size of the box is 100x100 pixels. After the items is imported into your document, resize and position as needed.

The location of the media browser is "remembered" between work NetExpresso sessions.

11.9 Bring to Front

Bring to Front moves the selected page item to the front of the page item stack, which has the effect of moving and displaying the selected item on top of all other items on the page.



To bring an item to the front, select the page item then Item >> Bring to Front in the main menu or press the F5 key.

Item	Page	View	Window
Border			Ctrl+B
Extended			
Dynamic Content			
Lock			F6
Bring to Front			F5
Send to Back			Shift+F5
Bring Forward			
Send Backward			

11.10 Send to Back

Send to Back moves the selected page item to the back of the page item stack, which has the effect of moving and displaying the selected item beneath all other items on the page.



To send an item to the back, select the page item then Item >> Send to Back in the main menu or press Shift+F5.

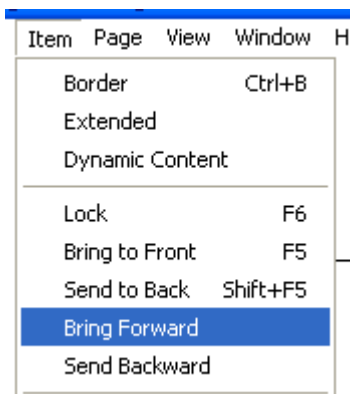
Item	Page	View	Window	H
Border			Ctrl+B	
Extended				
Dynamic Content				
Lock			F6	
Bring to Front			F5	
Send to Back			Shift+F5	
Bring Forward				
Send Backward				

11.11 Bring Forward

Bring Forward moves the selected page item one position forward in the page item stack, which has the effect of moving and displaying the selected item above the item it was previously behind.

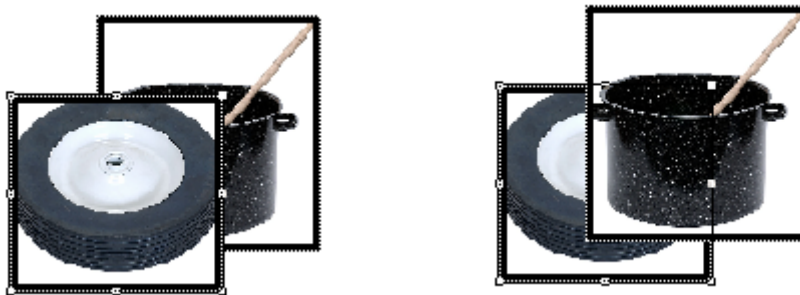


To bring an item forward, select the page item then Item >> Bring Forward in the main menu.

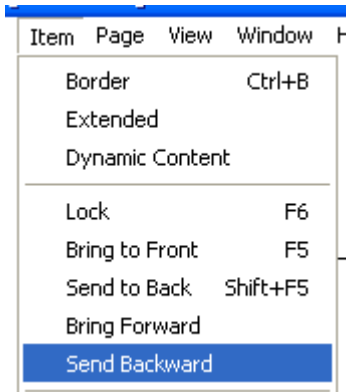


11.12 Send Backward

Send Backward moves the selected page item one position backward in the page item stack, which has the effect of moving and displaying the selected item below the item it was previously forward of.



To send an item backward, select the page item then Item >> Send Backward in the main menu.



11.13 Scrolling the Page with the Mouse

You can scroll the page view at anytime with the mouse by holding down the Alt key and left mouse button at the same time while moving the mouse in the direction you want to scroll.

Chapter

12



Color

12 Color

NetExpresso allows you to apply colors to almost any item in your document including text, box backgrounds, box borders and most controls.

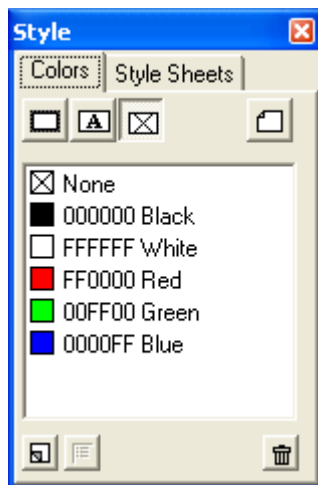
Colors must be defined before they can be applied to any item.

Once a color is defined, it is available for any item on any page of your document and is saved together with the document .

Each time you create a new NetExpresso document, six default colors are created automatically. These colors are: none, black, white, red, green, and blue.

12.1 Creating New Colors

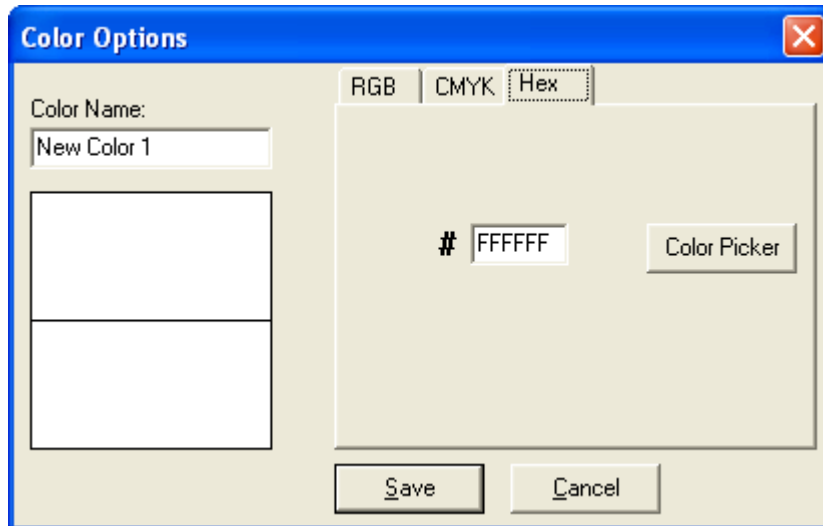
To define a new color activate the colors tab on the style palate.



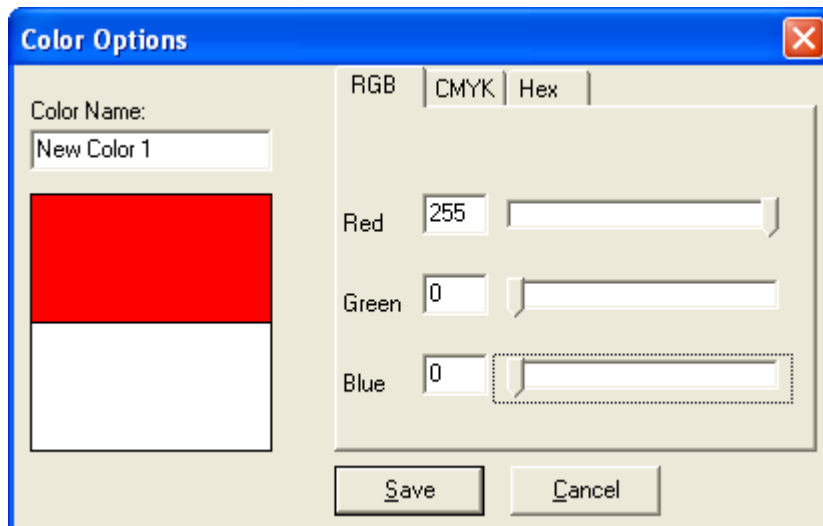
Next, click on the New button  on the bottom left-hand corner.

This will bring up the color options dialogue box. Here you can define a new color, give the color a new unique name and save the color.

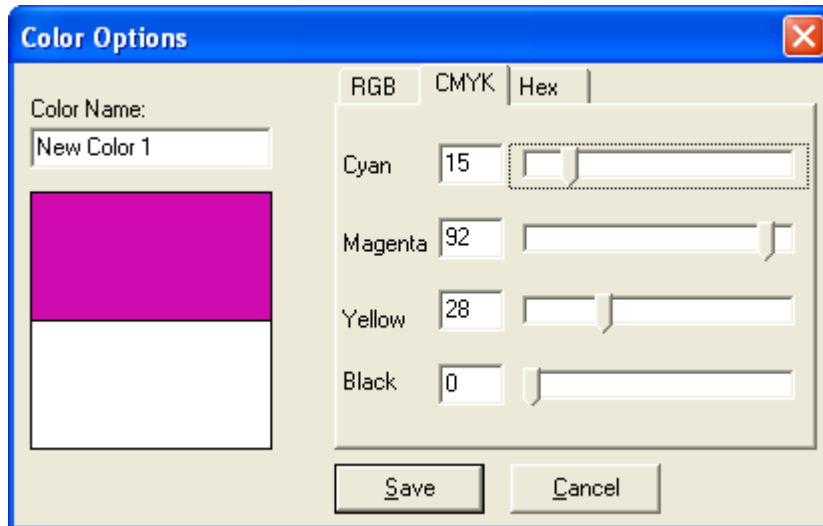
You can define colors using three different color models. The hex color model defines colors based on a combination of the colors red, green and blue. The value and intensity of each color can range from zero to 255. The value of each color is written in hex notation with 00 = 0 and F F equal to 255. For example, the hex color FF0000 is equal to red , a hex color 00F00 is equal to green and the hex color 0000FF is equal to blue. The hex color model is the standard color model to describe Web colors. The hex value is displayed next to the color name. You can use the color picker button to pick from some pre defined hex colors.



The R G B color model defines colors based on a combination of the colors red, green and blue. The value and intensity of each color can range from zero to 255 . Unlike the hex color model, however, the values are not converted to hex notation. The R G B color model is usually used by monitors, digital camera, scanners, photo editing software and computer graphics programs to describe and define colors used in pictures and graphics. When you define a color using the R G B color model the color is automatically converted to a hex color value when you save the color so that it can be used on the Web.

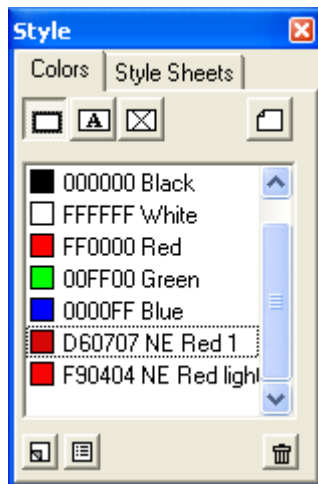


The C M Y K color model is used in the print world. This model uses a combination of cyan , magenta, yellow and black. The value and intensity of each color can range from zero to 100. When you define a color using the C M Y K color model, the color is automatically converted to a hex color value when you save the color so that it can be used on the Web.



12.2 Editing Color

Custom colors that you add can be edited by selecting the color in the Style palette under the color tab

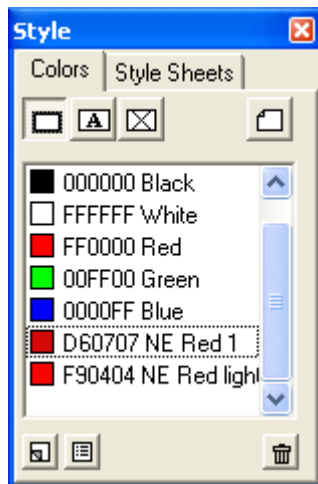


And then selecting the Edit Button  on the palette.

Default colors None, Black, White, Red, Green, and Blue can not be edited or deleted.

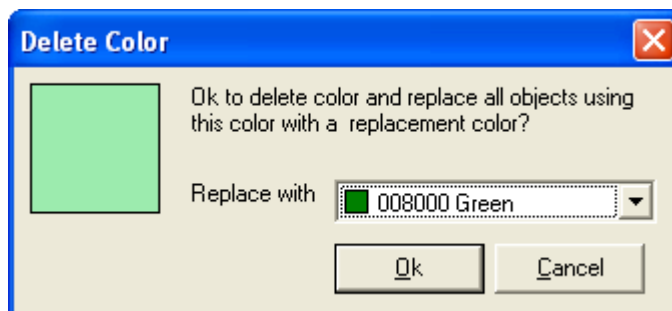
12.3 Deleting Color

Custom colors that you add can be deleted by selecting the color in the Style palette under the color tab,



and then selecting the Delete Button  on the palette.

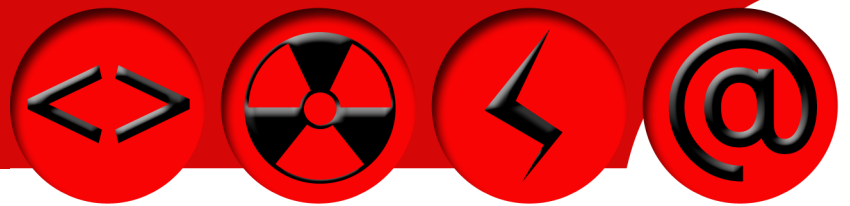
If the color is used in any of the page items in your document you will be asked which color should be used to replace the color you are deleting.



Default colors None, Black, White, Red, Green and Blue can not be edited or deleted.

Chapter

13



Build Settings

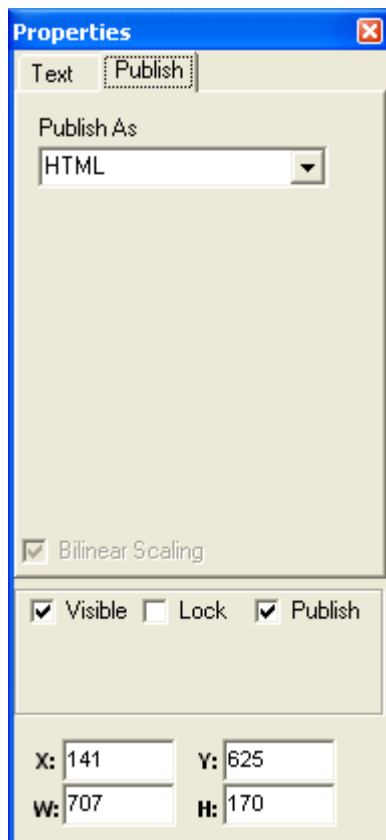
13 Build Settings

NetExpresso is a HTML generator, not an HTML editor. This means NetExpresso you can concentrate on designing your website while NetExpresso takes care of all the complexities of generating the correct HTML code and converting images and text to the correct web formats. When you save a NetExpresso document it is saved in a proprietary file format which cannot be used on the Web. Publishing from NetExpresso is the process of exporting all the pages in your NetExpresso document to Web friendly pages and graphics consisting of HTML, JPG, GIFF, and imported media files.

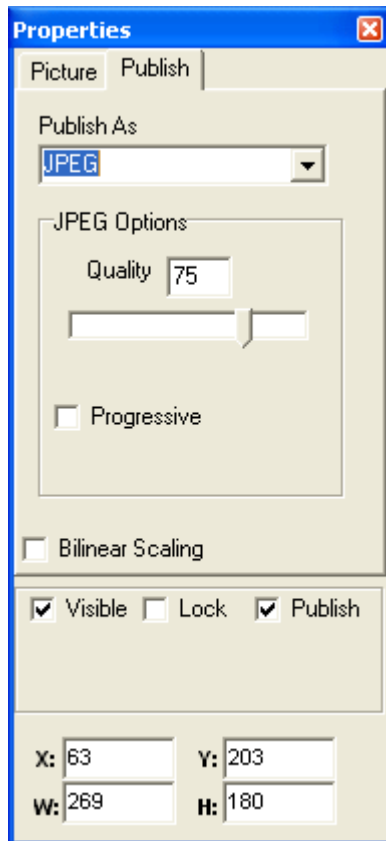
In most cases all that's required to build your web site is to click on File >> Build Site in the main menu. However, in some cases you may want to fine tune the way your NetExpresso web site is built. NetExpresso lets you define how each item in the document is built. The build settings are found on the properties palette and become visible whenever an item on your page is selected.

13.1 Build settings for Picture Box

When you use picture boxes to draw squares, rectangles or frames you should always build them in HTML format. Building these items as HTML objects will greatly increase the download speed of the page and produces better color accuracy . The default export format for picture boxes is HTML.

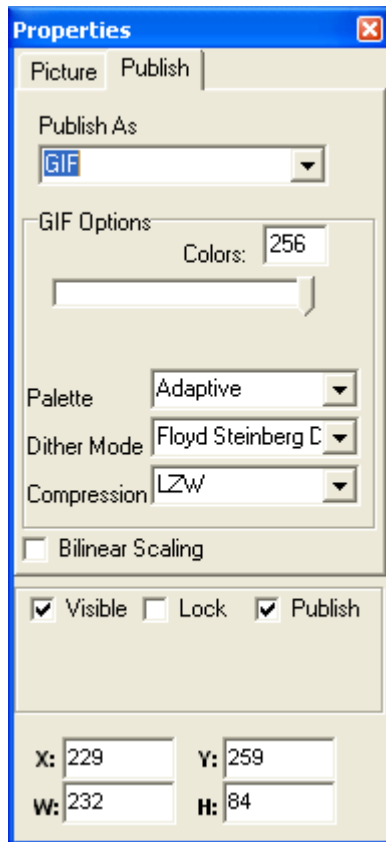


When you use picture boxes to display pictures you should publish the picture box as a JPEG. When you import a picture into a picture box the default publish format changes to JPEG unless you import an E P S file. When you publish a picture box as a JPEG you have additional publish settings that can select. The quality setting let's you change how much the image is compressed. The more the image is compressed the worst the picture quality gets. A setting of zero gives you the smallest resulting file size and the worst picture quality. A setting of 100 gives you the best picture quality and the largest resulting file size. The default value is 75. The Progressive setting causes the image to be displayed in multiple passes as the image is being loaded in the browser . The resulting file size is also a little bit smaller when this setting is selected. However, the resulting file may not be compatible with some graphics programs. This setting is not selected as the default .



When you use picture boxes to display images like line art, logos, and images with transparent areas, you should publish the picture box as a GIF file. The default publish value changes to GIF when you import an E P S file. Additional publish settings are available when you publish an image as a GIF file. The colors setting determines how many colors will be used in the color palette. The minimum number is one and maximum number is 256. For best color depth you should keep this setting set to its default value of 256. The palette setting allows you to select how the color palette is generated when exporting the image as a GIF file. For best results you should always use the adaptive palette which is the default value. The dither mode setting allows you to select which algorithm is used to dither colors. In most cases the Floyd Steinberg method creates the best results but you may want to play around with this setting if you want to achieve some

special effects. A setting of none turns off dithering altogether. The compression setting sets the method used to compress the GIFF image. Both methods are fully compatible with all browsers. You may want to experiment with the setting to see which compression method gives you the best results.



Bilinear Scaling.

Bilinear scaling is a scaling method used to enlarge or reduce an imported image. It is recommended when regular scaling does not produce desirable results. Bilinear scaling tends to scale images smoother and scales small details in your image better. The downside to using by bilinear scaling is that it can drastically slow down the time it takes to publish your document. In most cases you'll get very good results not using bilinear scaling . This setting is not selected as the default.

Pass though image .

The pass through image setting tells NetExpresso not to process the imported image. This image is simply copied as is to your site folder. This setting should be selected when you import an animated GIFF. Since NetExpresso does not process the imported image you must make sure that the image is already in a Web friendly format like JPG, GIFF or PNG.

13.2 Building Text Boxes

There are two types of text suitable for use on the Web, HTML text and graphic text. Graphic text is text that is converted to a GIF or JPG graphic file when your site is built. The advantage of using graphic text is that it allows you to use any fonts available on your computer without regard to which fonts are installed on the computer of somebody visiting your Web site. Graphic text always remains editable in your NetExpresso document. The downside of using graphic text is that it can increase download time of your Web page,

especially if it is used for large portions of text. Therefore, it is recommended to use graphic text for headlines or smaller portions of text where using a special nonstandard font is important. In general when you want to export text as a graphic it is best to select the GIF format. GIF is ideal because it produces crisper text and supports transparent backgrounds.

HTML text is text that is embedded in your HTML document. It is desirable to publish larger sections of text as HTML text because of the following: 1) resulting file size is much smaller making your Web page download faster; 2) search engines can index the text, and 3) visitors to your Web site can select and copy the text. The downside of using HTML text is the limited number of fonts you can use. When you use HTML text you have to make sure to use a font that is available on your Web site visitor's computer as well as your computer. If you use a font that is not available on your Web site visitors computer your visitor's computer will use a substitute font which usually has the undesired results of your Web site looking very different than you intended it to . There are about 10 fonts that are standard on almost all Mac and Windows computers and can be considered safe to use when you export a text box in HTML format. These fonts include: Arial (Regular, Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Arial Black; Comic Sans (Regular and Bold); Courier New (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Georgia (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Impact; Times New Roman (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Trebuchet (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Veranda (Italic, Bold, Bold Italic); Webdings .

Technical note: NetExpresso publishes HTML text using cascading style sheets or C S S to ensure that your HTML text maintains consistency across browser platforms. Font sizes⁵⁹ are published in point or pixel sizes.

13.3 Building Controls and Media

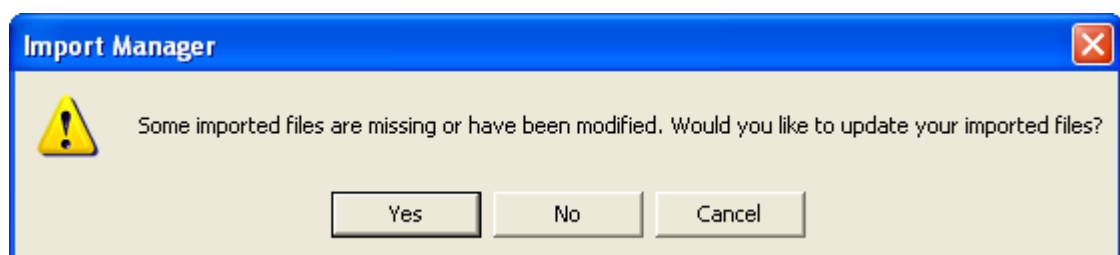
Controls and other media are always exported in HTML format.

When an imported media file is exported NetExpresso does not process the imported media file, but rather just makes a copy of the original media file and saves it to your site folder with the rest of your website. When you upload your site to a web server any imported media file is included in the upload.

13.4 Import Manager

Anytime you import a picture or media into your NetExpresso, document NetExpresso remembers the location of the original file.

When you publish your site, NetExpresso uses the original file to create the published web site. If NetExpresso can not find the original file when you publish your document or if a picture file was modified since it was imported you will get a warning message and an opportunity to update the missing or modified file(s) before continuing with publishing the document. If you choose not to update the files you may have the following results:



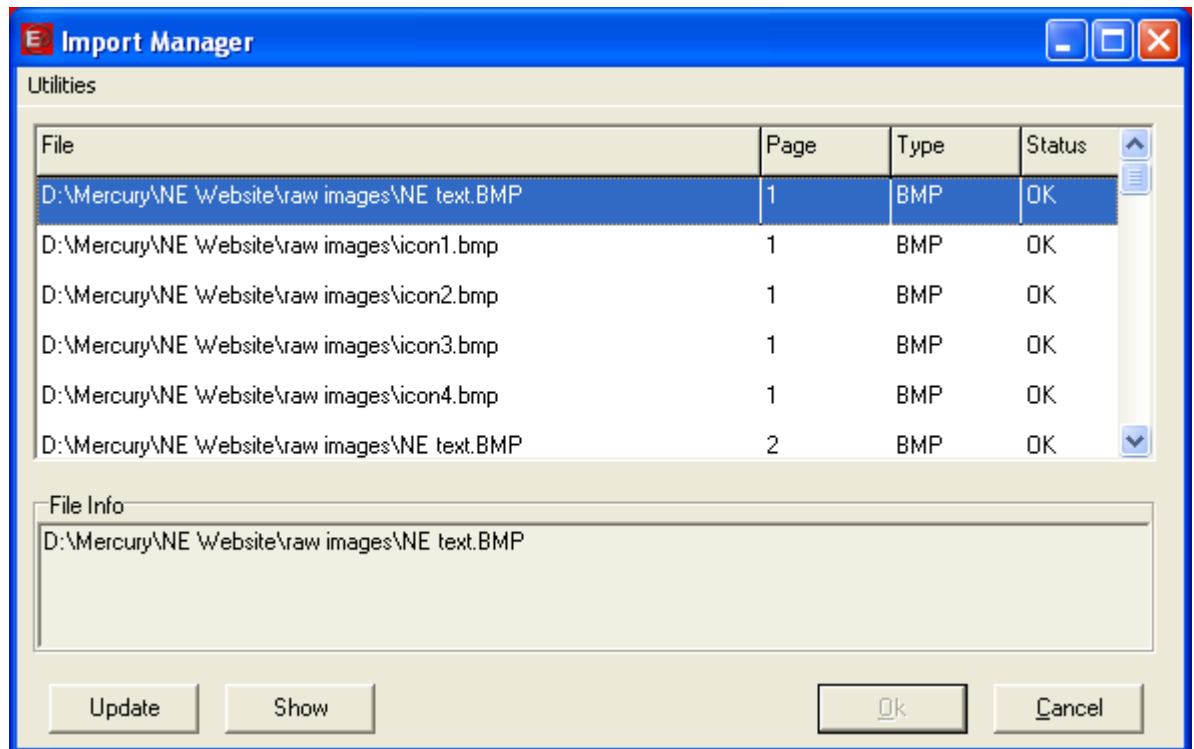
If a picture is missing, NetExpresso will use the low resolution proxy image embedded in the NetExpresso document. The published picture will be of the exact same quality as the

proxy image... if the document was imported at 72 dpi then there will be probably be no loss in picture quality, if the image was imported at less than 72 dpi then there will be a noticeable loss in picture quality.

If a picture is modified then the resulting published site may have a different looking picture than the proxy image shown in your NetExpresso document.

If an imported media image cannot be found then the result is that the original media file will not be copied to your site folder which may cause missing links or media file not to appear in your website.

Updating links in the Import Manager can be done by answering YES when you try publishing your document and get a warning message about missing or modified links, or you can choose File >> Import Manager in the main menu.



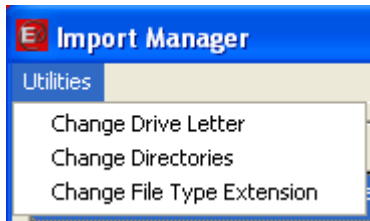
In the Import Manager you get a listing of every imported file in your document along with the following information: 1) The page it is on, and 2) Its status. A status of "OK" means the file can be found and has not been modified since it was last imported or updated). A status of "Modified" means the file has been modified since it was last imported or updated. The "Modified" status only applies to picture files. A status of "Missing" means the original file can not be found.

To update a file, select it in the file list, then choose the Update button. If the file was modified, choosing the Update button will force NetExpresso to reimport the image after you close the Import Manager dialog box by clicking on the OK button. If the file is missing, you will be prompted to find the file with an open file dialog box. When you have finished updating your imported files, click on the OK button to apply the changes to your document.

The Show Button moves you to the page where the file was imported.

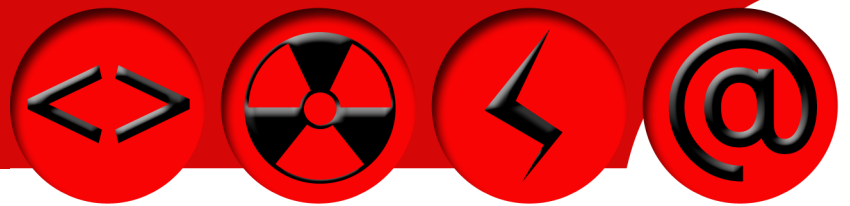
The Utilities menu lets you apply changes to one or more selected files in the Import Manager. For example, lets say all your pictures were located in the network folder that was mapped to drive Z. The following day the same network folder is mapped to drive Y. You can relink your images quickly by selecting all the files listed in the Import Manger

and then choosing Utilities >> Rename Drive Letter. Enter the new drive letter and then the drive letter is changed in all the selected files.



Chapter

14



Preferences

14 Preferences

Program preferences let you define default values and some default behavior for NetExpresso.

To access NetExpresso preferences choose Edit >> Preferences from the main menu.

14.1 Application Settings

Under the Application settings you can set the following default settings:

Page Width and height shown in the new document dialog box.

Make Backups - NetExpresso can be set to make version backups. When this is selected a backup of your document is made every time you open it (not while you are working on it). This makes it possible to revert to the previous version of your document. The backup version of your document will have the double extension `.nxd.bkp`. To open a backup file choose File >> Open in the main menu then select NetExpresso Backup Document as the file type. Then resave your document using the File >> Save As command.

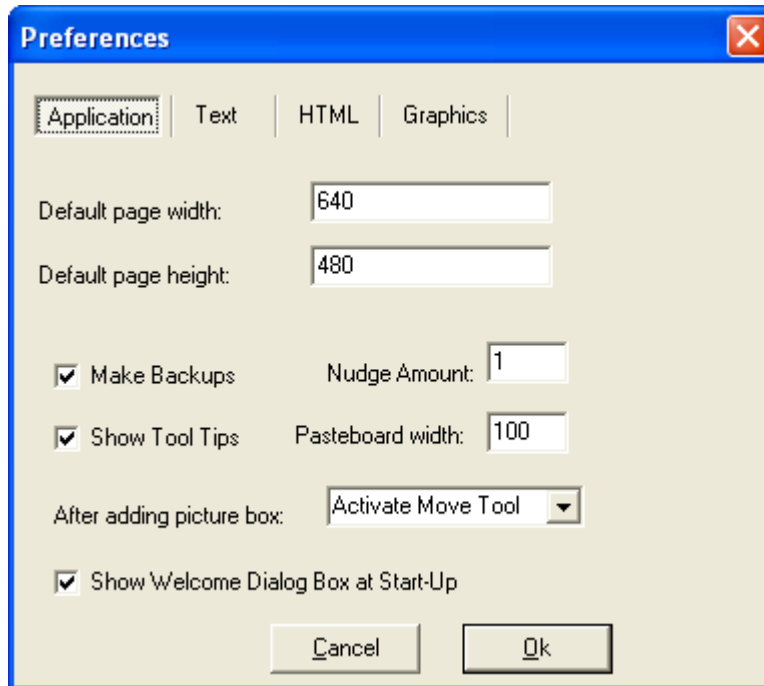
Show Tools Tips - Turns on or off small tool tips that are displayed when you hold the mouse over a tool or palette item.

Nudge Amount - the number of pixels that an item is moved when you move the item with the arrow keys on the keyboard.

Pasteboard width - The width of the pasteboard that surrounds the page area. Increasing this amount from its default value of 100 pixels will require more computer memory and may impact program performance.

After adding picture box - Activate Move Tool automatically selects the move tool after a picture box is created. Activate Content Tool automatically selects the content tool after a picture box is created.

Show Welcome Dialog Box at Startup - When this is selected the welcome dialog box with quick links to New Document, Open Document, Quick Info, Open Recent Documents and Help is displayed when you start up NetExpresso.



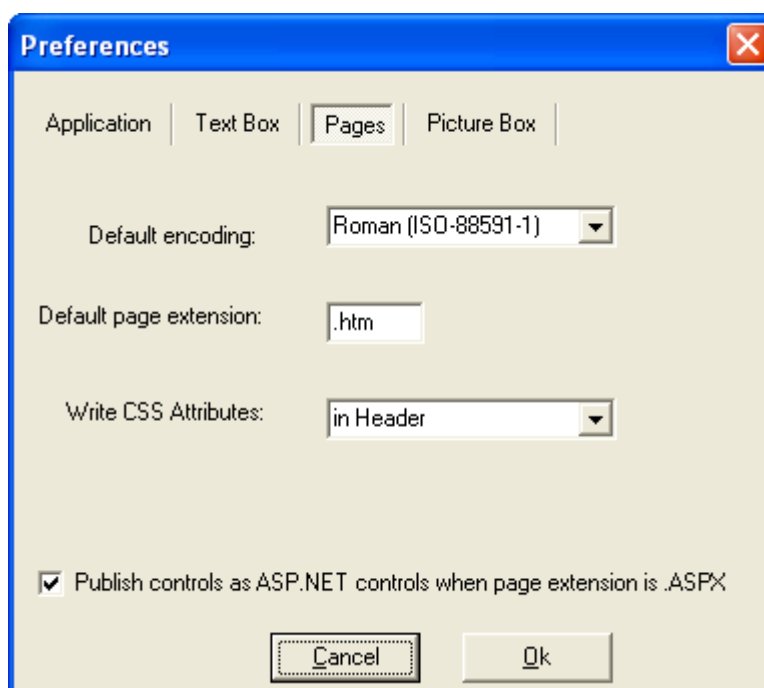
14.2 Page Settings

The page settings allow you to make the following settings:

Default encoding.

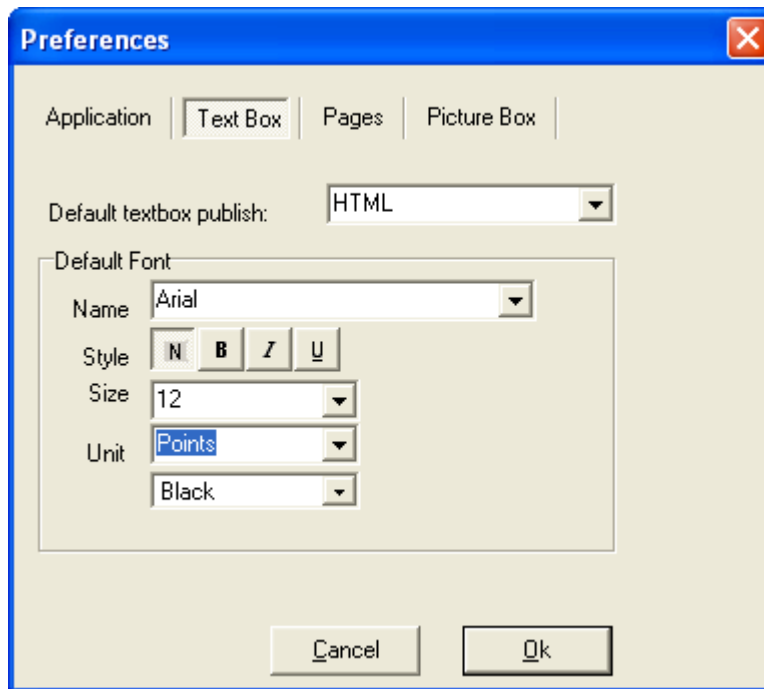
Default page extension.

Write CSS Attributes: Here you can set how CSS attributes are written, in the header or the HTML file, in line in each element's tags, or in an external CSS include file.



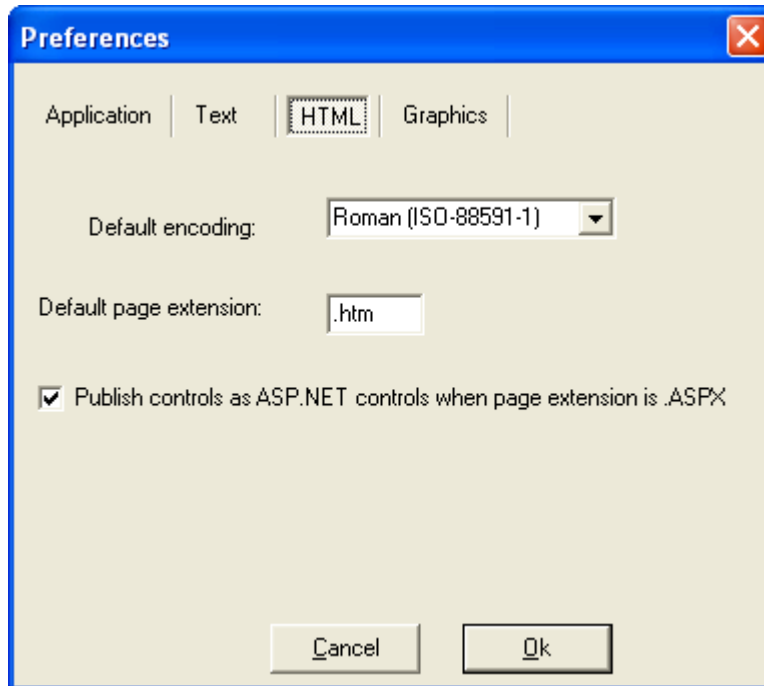
14.3 Text Settings

Text Settings - lets you select the default text attributes that are applied to a newly created text box. You can select how the text box is published, the font name, the font style, the font size and the font color (black or white).



14.4 HTML Settings

HTML Setting - Let you set the default encoding that is used when your site is published, the default page extension and how controls are published when creating ASP.NET pages



14.5 Graphics Settings

The Graphics Settings lets you select the default export settings for picture boxes that are exported as GIFF or JPEG files and if the picture box uses Bilinear scaling to enlarge or reduce the picture size when it is published.

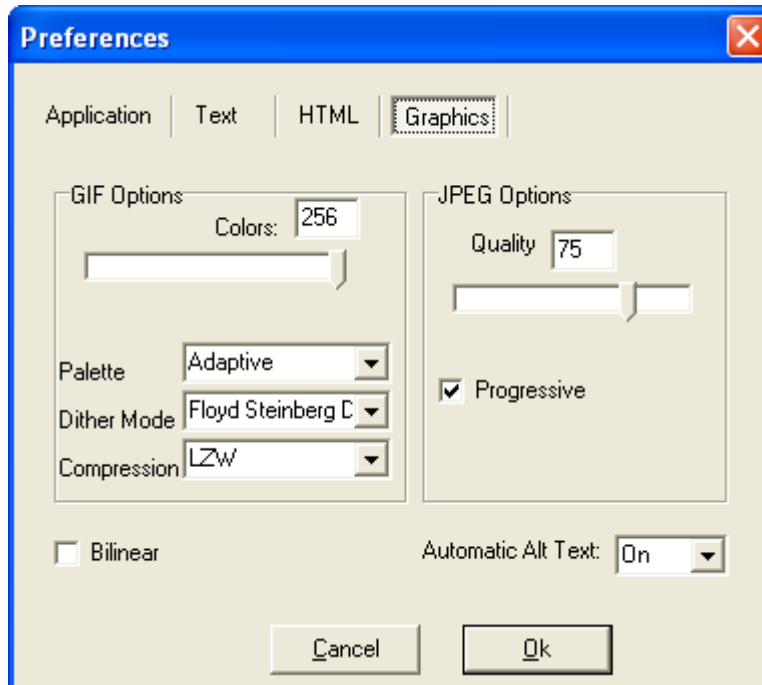
JPG settings - include the quality setting that let's you change how much the images is compressed. The more the image is compressed the worst the picture quality gets. A setting of zero gives you the smallest resulting file size and the worst picture quality. A setting of 100 gives you the best picture quality and the largest resulting file size. The default value is 75. The progress setting causes the image to be displayed in multiple passes while the image is being loaded in the browser . The resulting file size is also a little bit smaller when this setting is selected . However, the resulting file may not be compatible with some graphics programs.

GIF settings - includes the colors setting which determines how many colors will be used in the color palette. The minimum number one, the maximum number 256. For best color depth you should keep this setting set to its default value of 256. The palette setting allows you to select what kind of palette is used when exporting the image as a GIFF file. For best results you should always used the adaptive palette which is the default value. The dither mode setting allows you to select which algorithm is used to dither colors. In most cases the Floyd Steinberg method creates the best results. However, you may want to play around with this setting if you want to achieve some special effects. A setting of none turns off dithering altogether. The compression setting sets the method used to compress the GIFF image. Both methods are fully compatible with all browsers. You may want to experiment with the setting to see which compression method gives you the best results.

Bilinear Scaling - a scaling method used to enlarge or reduce an imported image . It is recommended when regular scaling does not produce desirable results. Bilinear scaling tends to scale images smoother and scales small details in your image better. The downside to using by bilinear scaling is that it can drastically slow down the time it takes to publish your document. In most cases you'll get very good results not using bilinear scaling.

Automatic Alt Text -When this is on the program will automatically generate alternative

text for pictures. When this option is on all text that is published as graphics text will have the text automatically embedded in the alt tag. This has the advantage of keeping your graphic text still readable by search machines, browsers and portable devices that don't render graphics.



Chapter

15



Recovering Damaged Files

15 Recovering Damaged Files

Bad Page Signature Error

This error is caused by a damaged file or damaged media where the file is saved. The whole file or part of the file may be recoverable. After the error message you will get another message asking if you want to attempt to open all pages before the Bad Page Signature error occurred. By answering YES the program will attempt to open all pages before the error occurred. Any pages that come after this error will not be recoverable. The program or the document may become instable after this operation so it is recommend you do the following:

1. After the document is open, select FILE >> SAVE AS in the main menu and save the file under a new name.
2. Add a new page.
3. Delete the new page and the page before the new page. You may get an error message when selecting one of the last two pages that are to be deleted. Dismiss the error message and continue with the delete operation.
4. Save the file
5. Close the program and restart it. Reopen the file. The file and the program should be stabilized.

Program or Computer Crashes on File Save

In the event of the program crashing or a computer failure during a file save you may be able to recover the file. When you save a NetExpresso document, NetExpresso makes a mini-save before making the full save. The mini-save file will be located in the same folder as your regular document was suppose to be saved and will end in .tmp. To try a recover do the following:

1. Hold the Control (Ctrl) key while selecting FILE >> OPEN in the main menu. Continue to hold down the Control key during the following steps below.
2. Change the file type to All Files in the Files of type setting.
3. Select the .tmp file. Usually they will look something like this: ~tmp-save2005098.tmp
4. The program will read the mini-save file and then it will reimport all the images. This step could take several minutes to complete. If you start to get several error messages during this process the file may not be recoverable, in which case you should quit the program and restart it.
5. Release the Control key and resave the file under a new name and as regular a NetExpresso document using FILE >> SAVE AS in the main menu.

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